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<p>(54) Title: GROWTH DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR-3</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Growth differentiation factor-3 (GDF-3) is disclosed along with its polynucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence. Also disclosed are diagnostic and therapeutic methods of using the GDF-3 polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences.</p>		

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GROWTH DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR-3

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. *Field of the Invention*

The invention relates generally to growth factors and specifically to a new member of the transforming growth factor beta (TGF- β) superfamily, which is denoted, growth differentiation factor-3 (GDF-3).

2. *Description of Related Art*

The transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) superfamily encompasses a group of structurally-related proteins which affect a wide range of differentiation processes during embryonic development. The family includes, Mullerian inhibiting substance (MIS), which is required for normal male sex development (Behringer, *et al.*, *Nature*, 345:167, 1990), *Drosophila* decapentaplegic (DPP) gene product, which is required for dorsal-ventral axis formation and morphogenesis of the imaginal disks (Padgett, *et al.*, *Nature*, 325:81-84, 1987), the *Xenopus* Vg-1 gene product, which localizes to the vegetal pole of eggs ((Weeks, *et al.*, *Cell*, 51:861-867, 1987), the activins (Mason, *et al.*, *Biochem, Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 135:957-964, 1986), which can induce the formation of mesoderm and anterior structures in *Xenopus* embryos (Thomsen, *et al.*, *Cell*, 63:485, 1990), and the bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs, osteogenin, OP-1) which can induce *de novo* cartilage and bone formation (Sampath, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 265:13198, 1990). The TGF- β s can influence a variety of differentiation processes, including adipogenesis, myogenesis, chondrogenesis, hematopoiesis, and epithelial cell differentiation (for review, see Massague, *Cell* 49:437, 1987).

The proteins of the TGF- β family are initially synthesized as a large precursor protein which subsequently undergoes proteolytic cleavage at a cluster of basic residues approximately 110-140 amino acids from the C-terminus. The C-terminal regions of the proteins are all structurally related and the different family members can be classified into distinct subgroups based on the extent of their homology. Although the homologies within particular subgroups range from 70% to 90% amino acid sequence identity, the homologies between subgroups are significantly lower, generally ranging from only 20% to 50%. In each case, the active species appears to be a disulfide-linked dimer of C-terminal fragments. For most of the family members that have been studied, the homodimeric species has been found to be biologically active, but for other family members, like the inhibins (Ling, *et al.*, *Nature*, 321:779, 1986) and the TGF- β s (Cheifetz, *et al.*, *Cell*, 48:409, 1987), heterodimers have also been detected, and these appear to have different biological properties than the respective homodimers.

Identification of new factors that are tissue-specific in their expression pattern will provide a greater understanding of that tissue's development and function.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a cell growth and differentiation factor, GDF-3, a polynucleotide sequence which encodes the factor, and antibodies which are immunoreactive with the factor. This factor appears to relate to various cell proliferative disorders, especially those involving those involving hematopoietic and adipose tissue, as well as disorders related to the function of the immune system.

Thus, in one embodiment, the invention provides a method for detecting a cell proliferative or immunologic disorder of bone marrow, spleen, thymus or fat origin and which is associated with GDF-3. In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of treating a cell proliferative or immunologic disorder associated with abnormal levels of expression of GDF-3, by suppressing or enhancing GDF-3 activity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 shows expression of GDF-3 mRNA in adult tissues.

FIGURE 2 shows nucleotide and predicted amino acid sequence of GDF-3. Consensus N-glycosylation signals are denoted by plain boxes. The putative
5 tetrabasic processing sites are denoted by stippled boxes. The in-frame termination codons upstream of the putative initiating ATG and the consensus polyadenylation signals are underlined. The poly A tails are not shown. Numbers indicate nucleotide position relative to the 5' end.

FIGURE 3 shows the alignment of the C-terminal sequences of GDF-3 with
10 other members of the TGF- β family. The conserved cysteine residues are shaded. Dashes denote gaps introduced in order to maximize alignment.

FIGURE 4 shows amino acid homologies among the different members of the TGF- β superfamily. Numbers represent percent amino acid identities between each pair calculated from the first conserved cysteine to the C-terminus. Boxes
15 represent homologies among highly-related members within particular subgroups.

FIGURE 5 shows the partial nucleotide and predicted amino acid sequences of human GDF-3.

FIGURE 6 shows Southern analysis of murine and human genomic DNA
20 digested with Bam HI (B), Eco RI (E), or Hind III (H) and probed with either mouse or human GDF-3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a growth and differentiation factor, GDF-3 and a polynucleotide sequence encoding GDF-3. GDF-3 is expressed primarily in the bone marrow, spleen, thymus and adipose tissue and may have multiple regulatory roles in animals. In one embodiment, the invention provides a method for detection of a cell proliferative or immunologic disorder of the bone marrow, spleen, thymus or adipose tissue which is associated with GDF-3 expression. In another embodiment, the invention provides a method for treating a cell proliferative or immunologic disorder associated with abnormal expression of GDF-3 by using an agent which suppresses or enhances GDF-3 activity.

The TGF- β superfamily consists of multifunctionally polypeptides that control proliferation, differentiation, and other functions in many cell types. Many of the peptides have regulatory, both positive and negative, effects on other peptide growth factors. The structural homology between the GDF-3 protein of this invention and the members of the TGF- β family, indicates that GDF-3 is a new member of the family of growth and differentiation factors. Based on the known activities of many of the other members, it can be expected that GDF-3 will also possess biological activities that will make it useful as a diagnostic and therapeutic reagent.

For example, TGF- β has been shown to have a wide range of immunoregulatory activities, including potent suppressive effects on B and T cell proliferation and function (for review, see Palladino, *et al.*, *Ann.N.Y.Acad.Sci.*, 593:181, 1990). GDF-3 may also have similar activities and, therefore, may be useful as an anti-inflammatory agent or as a treatment for disorders related to abnormal proliferation of lymphocytes. In addition, both TGF- β and activin have been postulated to play a role in hematopoiesis. Specifically, TGF- β has been

shown to be an inhibitor of the growth of early hematopoietic progenitor cells (for review, see Moore, *Blood* 78:1, 1991); in this regard, GDF-3 may be useful for protecting hematopoietic stem cells during chemotherapy. In addition, activin has been shown to be expressed in the bone marrow and spleen (Shiozaki, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 89:1553, 1992) and to be capable of inducing erythroid differentiation (Murata, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 85:2434, 1988). GDF-3 may possess a similar activity and may be useful for the treatment of diseases like thalassemias or sickle cell anemia. TGF- β has also been shown to be a potent inhibitor of adipocyte differentiation *in vitro* (Ignatz and Massague, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* 82:8530, 1985); in this regard, GDF-3 may be useful for the treatment of obesity or of disorders related to abnormal proliferation of adipocytes.

GDF-3 may also function as a growth stimulatory factor and therefore be useful for the survival of various cell populations *in vitro*. In particular, if GDF-3 plays a role in the stimulation of proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells, GDF-3 may have applications in chemotherapy, in bone marrow transplants or in the treatment of certain types of anemias. GDF-3 can be used to rapidly expand stem cell and progenitor cell populations *in vitro*, greatly reducing the amount of tissue required for transplantation. In addition, GDF-3 may be useful in maintaining stem cell populations prior to transplantation. Many other of the members of the TGF- β family are also important mediators of tissue repair. TGF- β has been shown to have marked effects on the formation of collagen and causes a striking angiogenic response in the newborn mouse (Roberts, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 83:4167, 1986). GDF-3 may also have similar activities and may be useful in repair of tissue injury caused by trauma or burns for example.

The term "substantially pure" as used herein refers to GDF-3 which is substantially free of other proteins, lipids, carbohydrates or other materials with which it is naturally associated. One skilled in the art can purify GDF-3 using standard techniques for protein purification. The substantially pure polypeptide will yield a single major band on a non-reducing polyacrylamide gel. The purity of the GDF-3 polypeptide can also be determined by amino-terminal amino acid sequence analysis. GDF-3 polypeptide includes functional fragments of the polypeptide, as long as the activity of GDF-3 remains. Smaller peptides containing the biological activity of GDF-3 are included in the invention.

10 The invention provides polynucleotides encoding the GDF-3 protein. These polynucleotides include DNA, cDNA and RNA sequences which encode GDF-3. It is understood that all polynucleotides encoding all or a portion of GDF-3 are also included herein, as long as they encode a polypeptide with GDF-3 activity. Such polynucleotides include naturally occurring, synthetic, and intentionally manipulated polynucleotides. For example, GDF-3 polynucleotide may be subjected to site-directed mutagenesis. The polynucleotide sequence for GDF-3 also includes antisense sequences. The polynucleotides of the invention include sequences that are degenerate as a result of the genetic code. There are 20 natural amino acids, most of which are specified by more than one codon. Therefore, all degenerate nucleotide sequences are included in the invention as long as the amino acid sequence of GDF-3 polypeptide encoded by the nucleotide sequence is functionally unchanged.

Specifically disclosed herein is a cDNA sequence for GDF-3 which is 1280 base pairs in length and contains an open reading frame beginning with a methionine codon at nucleotide 122. The encoded polypeptide is 366 amino acids in length with a molecular weight of about 41.5 kD, as determined by nucleotide sequence analysis. Upstream of the putative initiating methionine is an in-frame termination codon beginning at nucleotide 77. The GDF-3

sequence contains a core of hydrophobic amino acids near the N-terminus, suggestive of a signal sequence for secretion. GDF-3 contains two potential N-glycosylation sites at asparagine residues 113 and 308 and a putative tetrabasic proteolytic processing site (RKRR) at amino acids 249-252.

5 Cleavage at this site would generate a mature fragment of GDF-3 predicted to be 114 amino acids in length and have an unglycosylated molecular weight of about 13.0 kD, as determined by nucleotide sequence analysis. One skilled in the art can modify, or partially or completely remove, the glycosyl groups from the GDF-3 protein using standard techniques. Therefore the functional

10 protein or fragments thereof of the invention includes glycosylated, partially glycosylated and unglycosylated species of GDF-3.

The C-terminal region of GDF-3 following the putative proteolytic processing site shows significant homology to the known members of the TGF- β superfamily. The GDF-3 sequence contains most of the residues that are

15 highly conserved in other family members (see Figure 3). However, the GDF-3 sequence contains an altered pattern of cysteine residues in this C-terminal region. In particular, GDF-3 lacks one of the seven cysteine residues that are conserved in all other family members; that is, at amino acid position 330, where all other family members contain a cysteine residue, the GDF-3

20 sequence contains a valine residue. In addition, GDF-3 contains an additional cysteine residue at position 262, ten amino acids following the predicted cleavage site.

Among the known mammalian TGF- β family members, GDF-3 is most homologous to Vgr-1 and BMP-2 (53% sequence identity). GDF-3 is slightly

25 more homologous to Xenopus Vg-1 (57% sequence identity), but is unlikely to be the murine homolog of Vg-1 (for example, Vgr-1 and BMP-2 are as homologous to Vg-1 as GDF-3 is to Vg-1). However, GDF-3 does show homology to both GDF-1 and Vg-1 in the pro-region upstream of the putative

tetrabasic processing site (28% and 29%, respectively); this degree of sequence relatedness is comparable to that seen in the pro- regions between TGF- β 1 and TGF- β 2 (33%; de Martin, *et al.*, *EMBO J.*, 6:3673, 1987). GDF-3 is also similar to GDF-1 in the degree to which its sequence is diverged across
5 species. As is the case for GDF-1, the sequence homology between murine and human GDF-3 appears to be only in the range of 80-85% amino acid identity.

Minor modifications of the recombinant GDF-3 primary amino acid sequence may result in proteins which have substantially equivalent activity as compared
10 to the GDF-3 polypeptide described herein. Such modifications may be deliberate, as by site-directed mutagenesis, or may be spontaneous. All of the polypeptides produced by these modifications are included herein as long as the biological activity of GDF-3 still exists. Further, deletion of one or more amino acids can also result in a modification of the structure of the resultant
15 molecule without significantly altering its biological activity. This can lead to the development of a smaller active molecule which would have broader utility. For example, one can remove amino or carboxy terminal amino acids which are not required for GDF-3 biological activity.

The nucleotide sequence encoding the GDF-3 polypeptide of the invention
20 includes the disclosed sequence and conservative variations thereof. The term "conservative variation" as used herein denotes the replacement of an amino acid residue by another, biologically similar residue. Examples of conservative variations include the substitution of one hydrophobic residue such as isoleucine, valine, leucine or methionine for another, or the substitution of one
25 polar residue for another, such as the substitution of arginine for lysine, glutamic for aspartic acids, or glutamine for asparagine, and the like. The term "conservative variation" also includes the use of a substituted amino acid in

place of an unsubstituted parent amino acid provided that antibodies raised to the substituted polypeptide also immunoreact with the unsubstituted polypeptide.

5 DNA sequences of the invention can be obtained by several methods. For example, the DNA can be isolated using hybridization techniques which are well known in the art. These include, but are not limited to: 1) hybridization of genomic or cDNA libraries with probes to detect homologous nucleotide sequences, 2) polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on genomic DNA or cDNA using primers capable of annealing to the DNA sequence of interest, and 3)
10 antibody screening of expression libraries to detect cloned DNA fragments with shared structural features.

Preferably the GDF-3 polynucleotide of the invention is derived from a mammalian organism, and most preferably from a mouse, rat, or human. Screening procedures which rely on nucleic acid hybridization make it possible
15 to isolate any gene sequence from any organism, provided the appropriate probe is available. Oligonucleotide probes, which correspond to a part of the sequence encoding the protein in question, can be synthesized chemically. This requires that short, oligopeptide stretches of amino acid sequence must be known. The DNA sequence encoding the protein can be deduced from the
20 genetic code, however, the degeneracy of the code must be taken into account. It is possible to perform a mixed addition reaction when the sequence is degenerate. This includes a heterogeneous mixture of denatured double-stranded DNA. For such screening, hybridization is preferably performed on either single-stranded DNA or denatured double-stranded DNA.
25 Hybridization is particularly useful in the detection of cDNA clones derived from sources where an extremely low amount of mRNA sequences relating to the polypeptide of interest are present. In other words, by using stringent hybridization conditions directed to avoid non-specific binding, it is possible,

for example, to allow the autoradiographic visualization of a specific cDNA clone by the hybridization of the target DNA to that single probe in the mixture which is its complete complement (Wallace, *et al.*, *Nucl. Acid Res.*, 9:879, 1981).

- 5 The development of specific DNA sequences encoding GDF-3 can also be obtained by: 1) isolation of double-stranded DNA sequences from the genomic DNA; 2) chemical manufacture of a DNA sequence to provide the necessary codons for the polypeptide of interest; and 3) *in vitro* synthesis of a double-stranded DNA sequence by reverse transcription of mRNA isolated from a
- 10 eukaryotic donor cell. In the latter case, a double-stranded DNA complement of mRNA is eventually formed which is generally referred to as cDNA.

Of the three above-noted methods for developing specific DNA sequences for use in recombinant procedures, the isolation of genomic DNA isolates is the least common. This is especially true when it is desirable to obtain the

15 microbial expression of mammalian polypeptides due to the presence of introns.

The synthesis of DNA sequences is frequently the method of choice when the entire sequence of amino acid residues of the desired polypeptide product is known. When the entire sequence of amino acid residues of the desired

20 polypeptide is not known, the direct synthesis of DNA sequences is not possible and the method of choice is the synthesis of cDNA sequences. Among the standard procedures for isolating cDNA sequences of interest is the formation of plasmid- or phage-carrying cDNA libraries which are derived from reverse transcription of mRNA which is abundant in donor cells that have a

25 high level of genetic expression. When used in combination with polymerase chain reaction technology, even rare expression products can be cloned. In those cases where significant portions of the amino acid sequence of the

polypeptide are known, the production of labeled single or double-stranded DNA or RNA probe sequences duplicating a sequence putatively present in the target cDNA may be employed in DNA/DNA hybridization procedures which are carried out on cloned copies of the cDNA which have been denatured into a single-stranded form (Jay, et al., *Nucl. Acid Res.*, 11:2325, 1983).

A cDNA expression library, such as lambda gt11, can be screened indirectly for GDF-3 peptides having at least one epitope, using antibodies specific for GDF-3. Such antibodies can be either polyclonally or monoclonally derived and used to detect expression product indicative of the presence of GDF-3 cDNA.

DNA sequences encoding GDF-3 can be expressed *in vitro* by DNA transfer into a suitable host cell. "Host cells" are cells in which a vector can be propagated and its DNA expressed. The term also includes any progeny of the subject host cell. It is understood that all progeny may not be identical to the parental cell since there may be mutations that occur during replication. However, such progeny are included when the term "host cell" is used. Methods of stable transfer, meaning that the foreign DNA is continuously maintained in the host, are known in the art.

In the present invention, the GDF-3 polynucleotide sequences may be inserted into a recombinant expression vector. The term "recombinant expression vector" refers to a plasmid, virus or other vehicle known in the art that has been manipulated by insertion or incorporation of the GDF-3 genetic sequences. Such expression vectors contain a promoter sequence which facilitates the efficient transcription of the inserted genetic sequence of the host. The expression vector typically contains an origin of replication, a promoter, as well as specific genes which allow phenotypic selection of the transformed cells. Vectors suitable for use in the present invention include, but are not limited to

the T7-based expression vector for expression in bacteria (Rosenberg, *et al.*, *Gene*, 56:125, 1987), the pMSXND expression vector for expression in mammalian cells (Lee and Nathans, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 263:3521, 1988) and baculovirus-derived vectors for expression in insect cells. The DNA segment
5 can be present in the vector operably linked to regulatory elements, for example, a promoter (e.g., T7, metallothionein I, or polyhedrin promoters).

Polynucleotide sequences encoding GDF-3 can be expressed in either prokaryotes or eukaryotes. Hosts can include microbial, yeast, insect and mammalian organisms. Methods of expressing DNA sequences having
10 eukaryotic or viral sequences in prokaryotes are well known in the art. Biologically functional viral and plasmid DNA vectors capable of expression and replication in a host are known in the art. Such vectors are used to incorporate DNA sequences of the invention.

Transformation of a host cell with recombinant DNA may be carried out by
15 conventional techniques as are well known to those skilled in the art. Where the host is prokaryotic, such as *E. coli*, competent cells which are capable of DNA uptake can be prepared from cells harvested after exponential growth phase and subsequently treated by the CaCl_2 method using procedures well known in the art. Alternatively, MgCl_2 or RbCl can be used. Transformation
20 can also be performed after forming a protoplast of the host cell if desired.

When the host is a eukaryote, such methods of transfection of DNA as calcium phosphate co-precipitates, conventional mechanical procedures such as microinjection, electroporation, insertion of a plasmid encased in liposomes, or virus vectors may be used. Eukaryotic cells can also be cotransformed with
25 DNA sequences encoding the GDF-3 of the invention, and a second foreign DNA molecule encoding a selectable phenotype, such as the herpes simplex thymidine kinase gene. Another method is to use a eukaryotic viral vector,

such as simian virus 40 (SV40) or bovine papilloma virus, to transiently infect or transform eukaryotic cells and express the protein. (see for example, *Eukaryotic Viral Vectors*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Gluzman ed., 1982).

5 Isolation and purification of microbial expressed polypeptide, or fragments thereof, provided by the invention, may be carried out by conventional means including preparative chromatography and immunological separations involving monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies.

10 The invention includes antibodies immunoreactive with GDF-3 polypeptide or functional fragments thereof. Antibody which consists essentially of pooled monoclonal antibodies with different epitopic specificities, as well as distinct monoclonal antibody preparations are provided. Monoclonal antibodies are made from antigen containing fragments of the protein by methods well known to those skilled in the art (Kohler, *et al.*, *Nature*, 256:495, 1975). The term antibody as used in this invention is meant to include intact molecules as well
15 as fragments thereof, such as Fab and F(ab')₂, which are capable of binding an epitopic determinant on GDF-3.

20 The term "cell-proliferative disorder" denotes malignant as well as non-malignant cell populations which often appear to differ from the surrounding tissue both morphologically and genotypically. The GDF-3 polynucleotide that is an antisense molecule is useful in treating malignancies of the various organ systems, particularly, for example, cells in the bone marrow, spleen, thymus or adipose tissue. Essentially, any disorder which is etiologically linked to altered expression of GDF-3 could be considered susceptible to treatment with a GDF-3 suppressing reagent. One such disorder of associated with bone marrow-
25 derived cells is leukemia, for example. The term "immunologic disorder" refers to a disorder involving cells of the immune system, for example lymphocytes. Such immunologic disorders include disorders associated with the inflammatory

process for example. The immunologic disorder is not limited to an immunologic cell proliferative disorder.

The invention provides a method for detecting a cell proliferative or immunologic disorder of the bone marrow, spleen, thymus or adipose tissue which comprises contacting an anti-GDF-3 antibody with a cell suspected of having a GDF-3 associated disorder and detecting binding to the antibody. The antibody reactive with GDF-3 is labeled with a compound which allows detection of binding to GDF-3. For purposes of the invention, an antibody specific for GDF-3 polypeptide may be used to detect the level of GDF-3 in biological fluids and tissues. Any specimen containing a detectable amount of antigen can be used. A preferred sample of this invention is tissue of bone marrow origin, specifically tissue containing hematopoietic stem or progenitor cells. The level of GDF-3 in the suspect cell can be compared with the level in a normal cell to determine whether the subject has a GDF-3-associated cell proliferative or immunologic disorder. Preferably the subject is human.

The antibodies of the invention can be used in any subject in which it is desirable to administer *in vitro* or *in vivo* immunodiagnosis or immunotherapy. The antibodies of the invention are suited for use, for example, in immunoassays in which they can be utilized in liquid phase or bound to a solid phase carrier. In addition, the antibodies in these immunoassays can be detectably labeled in various ways. Examples of types of immunoassays which can utilize antibodies of the invention are competitive and non-competitive immunoassays in either a direct or indirect format. Examples of such immunoassays are the radioimmunoassay (RIA) and the sandwich (immunometric) assay. Detection of the antigens using the antibodies of the invention can be done utilizing immunoassays which are run in either the forward, reverse, or simultaneous modes, including immunohistochemical assays on physiological samples. Those of skill in the art will know, or can readily discern, other immunoassay formats without undue experimentation.

The antibodies of the invention can be bound to many different carriers and used to detect the presence of an antigen comprising the polypeptide of the invention. Examples of well-known carriers include glass, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyethylene, dextran, nylon, amylases, natural and modified
5 celluloses, polyacrylamides, agaroses and magnetite. The nature of the carrier can be either soluble or insoluble for purposes of the invention. Those skilled in the art will know of other suitable carriers for binding antibodies, or will be able to ascertain such, using routine experimentation.

There are many different labels and methods of labeling known to those of
10 ordinary skill in the art. Examples of the types of labels which can be used in the present invention include enzymes, radioisotopes, fluorescent compounds, colloidal metals, chemiluminescent compounds, phosphorescent compounds, and bioluminescent compounds. Those of ordinary skill in the art will know of other suitable labels for binding to the antibody, or will be able to ascertain
15 such, using routine experimentation.

Another technique which may also result in greater sensitivity consists of coupling the antibodies to low molecular weight haptens. These haptens can then be specifically detected by means of a second reaction. For example, it is common to use such haptens as biotin, which reacts with avidin, or
20 dinitrophenyl, puridoxal, and fluorescein, which can react with specific anti-hapten antibodies.

In using the monoclonal antibodies of the invention for the *in vivo* detection of antigen, the detectably labeled antibody is given a dose which is diagnostically effective. The term "diagnostically effective" means that the amount of
25 detectably labeled monoclonal antibody is administered in sufficient quantity to enable detection of the site having the antigen comprising a polypeptide of the invention for which the monoclonal antibodies are specific.

The concentration of detectably labeled monoclonal antibody which is administered should be sufficient such that the binding to those cells having the polypeptide is detectable compared to the background. Further, it is desirable that the detectably labeled monoclonal antibody be rapidly cleared
5 from the circulatory system in order to give the best target-to-background signal ratio.

As a rule, the dosage of detectably labeled monoclonal antibody for *in vivo* diagnosis will vary depending on such factors as age, sex, and extent of disease of the individual. Such dosages may vary, for example, depending on
10 whether multiple injections are given, antigenic burden, and other factors known to those of skill in the art.

For *in vivo* diagnostic imaging, the type of detection instrument available is a major factor in selecting a given radioisotope. The radioisotope chosen must have a type of decay which is detectable for a given type of instrument. Still
15 another important factor in selecting a radioisotope for *in vivo* diagnosis is that deleterious radiation with respect to the host is minimized. Ideally, a radioisotope used for *in vivo* imaging will lack a particle emission, but produce a large number of photons in the 140-250 keV range, which may readily be detected by conventional gamma cameras.

20 For *in vivo* diagnosis radioisotopes may be bound to immunoglobulin either directly or indirectly by using an intermediate functional group. Intermediate functional groups which often are used to bind radioisotopes which exist as metallic ions to immunoglobulins are the bifunctional chelating agents such as diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
25 (EDTA) and similar molecules. Typical examples of metallic ions which can be bound to the monoclonal antibodies of the invention are ^{111}In , ^{97}Ru , ^{67}Ga , ^{68}Ga , ^{72}As , ^{89}Zr , and ^{201}Tl .

The monoclonal antibodies of the invention can also be labeled with a paramagnetic isotope for purposes of *in vivo* diagnosis, as in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or electron spin resonance (ESR). In general, any conventional method for visualizing diagnostic imaging can be utilized. Usually
5 gamma and positron emitting radioisotopes are used for camera imaging and paramagnetic isotopes for MRI. Elements which are particularly useful in such techniques include ^{157}Gd , ^{55}Mn , ^{162}Dy , ^{52}Cr , and ^{56}Fe .

The monoclonal antibodies of the invention can be used *in vitro* and *in vivo* to monitor the course of amelioration of a GDF-3-associated disease in a subject.
10 Thus, for example, by measuring the increase or decrease in the number of cells expressing antigen comprising a polypeptide of the invention or changes in the concentration of such antigen present in various body fluids, it would be possible to determine whether a particular therapeutic regimen aimed at ameliorating the GDF-3-associated disease is effective. The term "ameliorate"
15 denotes a lessening of the detrimental effect of the GDF-3-associated disease in the subject receiving therapy.

The present invention identifies a nucleotide sequence that can be expressed in an altered manner as compared to expression in a normal cell, therefore it is possible to design appropriate therapeutic or diagnostic techniques directed
20 to this sequence. Thus, where a cell-proliferative or immunologic disorder is associated with the expression of GDF-3, nucleic acid sequences that interfere with GDF-3 expression at the translational level can be used. This approach utilizes, for example, antisense nucleic acid and ribozymes to block translation of a specific GDF-3 mRNA, either by masking that mRNA with an antisense
25 nucleic acid or by cleaving it with a ribozyme.

Antisense nucleic acids are DNA or RNA molecules that are complementary to at least a portion of a specific mRNA molecule (Weintraub, *Scientific American*, 262:40, 1990). In the cell, the antisense nucleic acids hybridize to the corresponding mRNA, forming a double-stranded molecule. The antisense
5 nucleic acids interfere with the translation of the mRNA, since the cell will not translate a mRNA that is double-stranded. Antisense oligomers of about 15 nucleotides are preferred, since they are easily synthesized and are less likely to cause problems than larger molecules when introduced into the target GDF-3-producing cell. The use of antisense methods to inhibit the *in vitro*
10 translation of genes is well known in the art (Marcus-Sakura, *Anal.Biochem.*, 172:289, 1988).

Ribozymes are RNA molecules possessing the ability to specifically cleave other single-stranded RNA in a manner analogous to DNA restriction endonucleases. Through the modification of nucleotide sequences which
15 encode these RNAs, it is possible to engineer molecules that recognize specific nucleotide sequences in an RNA molecule and cleave it (Cech, *J.Amer.Med. Assn.*, 260:3030, 1988). A major advantage of this approach is that, because they are sequence-specific, only mRNAs with particular sequences are inactivated.

20 There are two basic types of ribozymes namely, *tetrahymena*-type (Hasselhoff, *Nature*, 334:585, 1988) and "hammerhead"-type. *Tetrahymena*-type ribozymes recognize sequences which are four bases in length, while "hammerhead"-type ribozymes recognize base sequences 11-18 bases in length. The longer the recognition sequence, the greater the likelihood that the sequence will occur
25 exclusively in the target mRNA species. Consequently, hammerhead-type ribozymes are preferable to *tetrahymena*-type ribozymes for inactivating a specific mRNA species and 18-based recognition sequences are preferable to shorter recognition sequences.

The present invention also provides gene therapy for the treatment of cell proliferative or immunologic disorders which are mediated by GDF-3 protein. Such therapy would achieve its therapeutic effect by introduction of the GDF-3 antisense polynucleotide into cells having the proliferative disorder. Delivery of
5 antisense GDF-3 polynucleotide can be achieved using a recombinant expression vector such as a chimeric virus or a colloidal dispersion system. Especially preferred for therapeutic delivery of antisense sequences is the use of targeted liposomes.

Various viral vectors which can be utilized for gene therapy as taught herein
10 include adenovirus, herpes virus, vaccinia, or, preferably, an RNA virus such as a retrovirus. Preferably, the retroviral vector is a derivative of a murine or avian retrovirus. Examples of retroviral vectors in which a single foreign gene can be inserted include, but are not limited to: Moloney murine leukemia virus (MoMuLV), Harvey murine sarcoma virus (HaMuSV), murine mammary tumor
15 virus (MuMTV), and Rous Sarcoma Virus (RSV). A number of additional retroviral vectors can incorporate multiple genes. All of these vectors can transfer or incorporate a gene for a selectable marker so that transduced cells can be identified and generated. By inserting a GDF-3 sequence of interest into the viral vector, along with another gene which encodes the ligand for a
20 receptor on a specific target cell, for example, the vector is now target specific. Retroviral vectors can be made target specific by inserting, for example, a polynucleotide encoding a sugar, a glycolipid, or a protein. Preferred targeting is accomplished by using an antibody to target the retroviral vector. Those of skill in the art will know of, or can readily ascertain without undue experimentation, specific polynucleotide sequences which can be inserted into the retroviral
25 genome to allow target specific delivery of the retroviral vector containing the GDF-3 antisense polynucleotide.

Since recombinant retroviruses are defective, they require assistance in order to produce infectious vector particles. This assistance can be provided, for example, by using helper cell lines that contain plasmids encoding all of the structural genes of the retrovirus under the control of regulatory sequences within the LTR. These plasmids are missing a nucleotide sequence which enables the packaging mechanism to recognize an RNA transcript for encapsidation. Helper cell lines which have deletions of the packaging signal include, but are not limited to ψ 2, PA317 and PA12, for example. These cell lines produce empty virions, since no genome is packaged. If a retroviral vector is introduced into such cells in which the packaging signal is intact, but the structural genes are replaced by other genes of interest, the vector can be packaged and vector virion produced.

Alternatively, NIH 3T3 or other tissue culture cells can be directly transfected with plasmids encoding the retroviral structural genes *gag*, *pol* and *env*, by conventional calcium phosphate transfection. These cells are then transfected with the vector plasmid containing the genes of interest. The resulting cells release the retroviral vector into the culture medium.

Another targeted delivery system for GDF-3 antisense polynucleotides is a colloidal dispersion system. Colloidal dispersion systems include macromolecule complexes, nanocapsules, microspheres, beads, and lipid-based systems including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes. The preferred colloidal system of this invention is a liposome. Liposomes are artificial membrane vesicles which are useful as delivery vehicles *in vitro* and *in vivo*. It has been shown that large unilamellar vesicles (LUV), which range in size from 0.2-4.0 μ m can encapsulate a substantial percentage of an aqueous buffer containing large macromolecules. RNA, DNA and intact virions can be encapsulated within the aqueous interior and be delivered to cells in a biologically active form (Fraley, *et al.*, *Trends Biochem. Sci.*, 6:77, 1981). In

addition to mammalian cells, liposomes have been used for delivery of polynucleotides in plant, yeast and bacterial cells. In order for a liposome to be an efficient gene transfer vehicle, the following characteristics should be present: (1) encapsulation of the genes of interest at high efficiency while not compromising their biological activity; (2) preferential and substantial binding to a target cell in comparison to non-target cells; (3) delivery of the aqueous contents of the vesicle to the target cell cytoplasm at high efficiency; and (4) accurate and effective expression of genetic information (Mannino, *et al.*, *Biotechniques*, 6:682, 1988).

10 The composition of the liposome is usually a combination of phospholipids, particularly high-phase-transition-temperature phospholipids, usually in combination with steroids, especially cholesterol. Other phospholipids or other lipids may also be used. The physical characteristics of liposomes depend on pH, ionic strength, and the presence of divalent cations.

15 Examples of lipids useful in liposome production include phosphatidyl compounds, such as phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylethanolamine, sphingolipids, cerebrosides, and gangliosides. Particularly useful are diacylphosphatidylglycerols, where the lipid moiety contains from 14-18 carbon atoms, particularly from 16-18 carbon
20 atoms, and is saturated. Illustrative phospholipids include egg phosphatidylcholine, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine and distearoylphosphatidylcholine.

The targeting of liposomes can be classified based on anatomical and mechanistic factors. Anatomical classification is based on the level of selectivity, for example, organ-specific, cell-specific, and organelle-specific.
25 Mechanistic targeting can be distinguished based upon whether it is passive or active. Passive targeting utilizes the natural tendency of liposomes to distribute to cells of the reticulo-endothelial system (RES) in organs which

contain sinusoidal capillaries. Active targeting, on the other hand, involves alteration of the liposome by coupling the liposome to a specific ligand such as a monoclonal antibody, sugar, glycolipid, or protein, or by changing the composition or size of the liposome in order to achieve targeting to organs and cell types other than the naturally occurring sites of localization.

The surface of the targeted delivery system may be modified in a variety of ways. In the case of a liposomal targeted delivery system, lipid groups can be incorporated into the lipid bilayer of the liposome in order to maintain the targeting ligand in stable association with the liposomal bilayer. Various linking groups can be used for joining the lipid chains to the targeting ligand.

Due to the expression of GDF-3 in the bone marrow, spleen, thymus and adipose tissue, there are a variety of applications using the polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibodies of the invention, related to these tissues. GDF-3 could play a role in regulation of the hematopoiesis and therefore could be useful in various transplantation procedures. In addition to applications for tissue transplantation, applications include treatment of cell proliferative and immunologic disorders.

The following examples are intended to illustrate but not limit the invention. While they are typical of those that might be used, other procedures known to those skilled in the art may alternatively be used.

EXAMPLE 1**IDENTIFICATION AND ISOLATION OF A NOVEL
TGF- β FAMILY MEMBER**

5 To identify a new member of the TGF- β superfamily, degenerate
oligonucleotides were designed which corresponded to two conserved regions
among the known family members: one region spanning the two tryptophan
residues conserved in all family members except MIS and the other region
spanning the invariant cysteine residues near the C-terminus. These primers
10 were used for polymerase chain reactions on mouse genomic DNA followed
by subcloning the PCR products using restriction sites placed at the 5' ends
of the primers, picking individual *E. coli* colonies carrying these subcloned
inserts, and using a combination of random sequencing and hybridization
analysis to eliminate known members of the superfamily.

GDF-3 was identified from a mixture of PCR products obtained with the primers
15 SJL120: 5'-CCGGAATTCGA(A/G)GTIGGITGGCA(T/C)(A/C)GITGGG
TIATIGCICC-3' and
SJL121: 5'-CCGGAATTC(G/A)CAICC(G/A)CA(T/C)TC(G/A)TCIACIACCAT(G/A)
TC(T/C)TC(G/A)TA-3'.

20 PCR using these primers was carried out with 2 μ g mouse genomic DNA at
94°C for 1 min, 42°C for 2 min, and 72°C for 3.5 min for 40 cycles.

PCR products of approximately 280 bp were gel-purified, digested with Eco RI,
gel-purified again, and subcloned in the Bluescript vector (Stratagene, San
Diego, CA). Bacterial colonies carrying individual subclones were picked into
96 well microtiter plates, and multiple replicas were prepared by plating the

cells onto nitrocellulose. The replicate filters were hybridized to probes representing known members of the family, and DNA was prepared from non-hybridizing colonies for sequence analysis.

5 The primer combination of SJL120 and SJL121, encoding the amino acid sequences EVGWH(R/S)WV(I/M)AP and YEDMVVDECGC respectively yielded one previously identified sequence GDF-1 and two novel sequences, one of which was designated GDF-3, among 80 subclones analyzed.

10 RNA isolation and Northern analysis were carried out as described previously (Lee, S.J., *Mol. Endocrinol.*, 4:1034, 1990) except that hybridization was carried out in 5x SSPE, 10% dextran sulfate, 50% formamide, 1% SDS, 200 μ g/ml salmon DNA and 0.1% each of bovine serum albumin, ficoll, and polyvinylpyrrolidone. An oligo dT-primed cDNA library was prepared from 2.5 μ g of bone marrow poly A-selected RNA in the lambda ZAP II vector according to the instructions provided by Stratagene. The library was amplified once prior to
15 screening. Filters were hybridized as described previously (Lee, S.J., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.*, 88:4250-4254, 1991). DNA sequencing of both strands was carried out using the dideoxy chain termination method (Sanger, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 74:5463-5467, 1977) and a combination of the S1 nuclease/exonuclease III strategy (Henikoff, S., *Gene*, 28:351-359, 1984) and
20 synthetic oligonucleotide primers.

EXAMPLE 2

EXPRESSION PATTERN AND SEQUENCE OF GDF-3

To determine the expression pattern of GDF-3, RNA samples prepared from a variety of adult tissues were screened by Northern analysis. Five micrograms
5 of twice polyA-selected RNA prepared from each tissue were electrophoresed on formaldehyde gels, blotted and probed with GDF-3. As shown in Figure 1, the GDF-3 probe detected a 1.3 kb mRNA expressed in thymus, spleen, bone marrow and adipose tissue.

10 A bone marrow cDNA library consisting of 1.8×10^6 recombinant phage was constructed in lambda ZAP II and screened with a probe derived from the GDF-3 PCR product. The entire nucleotide sequence of the longest hybridizing clone is shown in Figure 2. Consensus N-glycosylation signals are denoted by plain boxes. The putative tetrabasic processing sites are denoted by
15 stippled boxes. The in-frame termination codons upstream of the putative initiating ATG and the consensus polyadenylation signals are underlined. The poly A tails are not shown. Numbers indicate nucleotide position relative to the 5' end. The 1280 bp sequence contains a long open reading frame beginning with a methionine codon at nucleotide 122 and potentially encoding a protein
20 366 amino acids in length with a molecular weight of 41.5 kD. Upstream of the putative initiating methionine is an in-frame termination codon beginning at nucleotide 77. The predicted GDF-3 amino acid sequence contains a hydrophobic N-terminal region, suggestive of a signal sequence for secretion, two potential N-linked glycosylation sites at asparagine residues 113 and 308,
25 and a putative tetrabasic proteolytic processing site (RKRR) at amino acids 249-252. Cleavage of the GDF-3 precursor at this site would generate a mature GDF-3 protein 114 amino acids in length with a predicted unglycosylated molecular weight of 13.0 kD.

The C-terminal region of GDF-3 following the putative proteolytic processing site shows significant homology to the known members of the TGF- β superfamily (Figure 3). Figure 3 shows the alignment of the C-terminal sequences of GDF-3 with the corresponding regions of human GDF-1 (Lee, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 88:4250-4254, 1991), *Xenopus* Vg-1 (Weeks, *et al.*, *Cell*, 51:861-867, 1987), human Vgr-1 (Celeste, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 87:9843-9847, 1990), human OP-1 (Ozkaynak, *et al.*, *EMBO J.*, 9:2085-2093, 1990), human BMP-5 (Celeste, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 87:9843-9847, 1990), *Drosophila* 60A (Wharton, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 88:9214-9218, 1991), human BMP-2 and 4 (Wozney, *et al.*, *Science*, 242:1528-1534, 1988), *Drosophila* DPP (Padgett, *et al.*, *Nature*, 325:81-84, 1987), human BMP-3 (Wozney, *et al.*, *Science*, 242:1528-1534, 1988), human MIS (Cate, *et al.*, *Cell*, 45:685-698, 1986), human inhibin alpha, β A, and β B (Mason, *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 135:957-964, 1986), human TGF- β 1 (Derynck, *et al.*, *Nature*, 316:701-705, 1985), human TGF- β 2 (deMartin, *et al.*, *EMBO J.*, 6:3673-3677, 1987), human TGF- β 3 (ten Dijke, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 85:4715-4719, 1988), chicken TGF- β 4 (Jakowlew, *et al.*, *Mol. Endocrinol.*, 2:1186-1195, 1988), and *Xenopus* TGF- β 5 (Kondaiah, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 265:1089-1093, 1990). The conserved cysteine residues are shaded. Dashes denote gaps introduced in order to maximize the alignment.

Figure 4 shows the amino acid homologies among the different members of the TGF- β superfamily. Numbers represent percent amino acid identities between each pair calculated from the first conserved cysteine to the C-terminus. Boxes represent homologies among highly-related members within particular subgroups.

GDF-3 lacks the fourth cysteine residue of the seven cysteines that are conserved in every other family member. This cysteine residue is known in the case of TGF- β 2 to be the only cysteine involved in intermolecular disulfide bond formation in the mature dimer (Daopin, et al., *Science*, 257:369, 1992; Schlunegger and Grutter, *Nature*, 358:430, 1992). Therefore, GDF-3 may not form dimers or may form non-covalently-linked dimers in which the interaction between the subunits may be dynamic and subject to regulation. The GDF-3 sequence contains an additional cysteine residue four amino acids upstream of the first conserved cysteine. The only family members known to contain additional cysteine residues are the TGF- β s and inhibin β s, each of which contain two additional cysteine residues. In the case of TGF- β 2, these additional cysteine residues are known to form an intramolecular disulfide bond (Daopin, *supra*). Because GDF-3 contains only a single additional cysteine residue, GDF-3 appears to be the only family member containing an unpaired cysteine. Alternatively, it is conceivable that GDF-3 does form a disulfide-linked dimer, either as a homodimer or as a heterodimer with another family member, and that this additional cysteine is involved in forming the intermolecular disulfide bond. Indeed, if the overall structure of GDF-3 is similar to that of TGF- β 2, the location of this extra cysteine in the "thumb" of the "hand" (Daopin, *supra*) would be consistent with such a role.

EXAMPLE 3
ISOLATION OF HUMAN GDF-3

Using the same primer pair described in Example 1 (primers SJL 120 and 121) with human genomic DNA, a PCR product was obtained that showed
5 significant homology (approximately 82% amino acid identity) to GDF-3 (Figure 5). Southern analysis of mouse and human genomic DNA was carried out in 0.9 M sodium chloride, 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.0), 10 mM EDTA, 10% dextran sulfate, 50% formamide, 1% SDS, 200 μ g/ml salmon testis DNA and 0.1% each of bovine serum albumin, ficoll, and polyvinylpyrrolidone at 37°C.
10 As shown in Figure 6, the same pattern of hybridizing bands was obtained whether the probe was derived from the mouse GDF-3 sequence or from the highly related human sequence. Therefore the data show that the human sequence shown in Figure 5 is the human GDF-3.

Although the invention has been described with reference to the presently
15 preferred embodiment, it should be understood that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is limited only by the following claims.

SUMMARY OF SEQUENCES

SEQUENCE ID NO 1 is the nucleotide sequence of PCR primer, SJL120, for GDF-3.

5 SEQUENCE ID NO 2 is the nucleotide sequence of PCR primer, SJL121, for GDF-3.

SEQUENCE ID NO 3 is the amino acid sequence encoded by primer SJL120.

SEQUENCE ID NO 4 is the amino acid sequence encoded by primer SJL121.

SEQUENCE ID NO 5 is the nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence for murine GDF-3.

10 SEQUENCE ID NO 6 is the deduced amino acid sequence for murine GDF-3.

SEQUENCE ID NO 7 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of GDF-3.

SEQUENCE ID NO 8 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of GDF-9.

15 SEQUENCE ID NO 9 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of GDF-1.

SEQUENCE ID NO 10 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of Vg-1.

20 SEQUENCE ID NO 11 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of Vgr-1.

SEQUENCE ID NO 12 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of OP-1.

SEQUENCE ID NO 13 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of BMP-5.

25 SEQUENCE ID NO 14 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of 6OA.

SEQUENCE ID NO 15 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of BMP-2.

SEQUENCE ID NO 16 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of BMP-4.

SEQUENCE ID NO 17 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of DPP.

5 SEQUENCE ID NO 18 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of BMP-3.

SEQUENCE ID NO 19 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of MIS.

10 SEQUENCE ID NO 20 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of Inhibin- α .

SEQUENCE ID NO 21 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of Inhibin- β A.

SEQUENCE ID NO 22 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of Inhibin- β B.

15 SEQUENCE ID NO 23 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of TGF- β 1.

SEQUENCE ID NO 24 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of TGF- β 2.

20 SEQUENCE ID NO 25 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of TGF- β 3.

SEQUENCE ID NO 26 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of TGF- β 4.

SEQUENCE ID NO 27 is the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal region of TGF- β 5.

25 SEQUENCE ID NO 28 is the nucleotide sequence of human GDF-3.

SEQUENCE ID NO 29 is the deduced amino acid sequence of human GDF-3.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

5 (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: GROWTH DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR-3

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 29

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

10 (A) ADDRESSEE: SPENSLEY HORN JUBAS & LUBITZ
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(D) STATE: CALIFORNIA
(E) COUNTRY: US
(F) ZIP: 90067

15 (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25

20 (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT
(B) FILING DATE: 12-JAN-1994
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(vii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

25 (A) NAME: WETHERELL, JR. Ph.D., JOHN R.
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(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: FD2279 PCT

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

30 (A) TELEPHONE: (619) 455-5100
(B) TELEFAX: (619) 455-5110

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 41 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

5 (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
(B) CLONE: SJL120

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..41
10 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Where "R" Occurs, R -
Adenine or Guanine; N - Inosine; Y - Thymine or
Cytosine; M - Adenine or Cytosine."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CCGGAATTGG ARGTNGGNTG GCAYMGNTGG GTNATNGCNC C

41

15 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
20 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
(B) CLONE: SJL121

(ix) FEATURE:

25 (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..42
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "WHERE "R" OCCURS, R -
GUANINE OR ADENINE; WHERE "N" OCCURS, N - INOSINE;
WHERE "Y" OCCURS, Y - THYMINE OR CYTOSINE."

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

CGGGAATTCTC CANCCRCAYT CRTCNACNAC CATRTCYTCTA

42

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 5 (A) LENGTH: 11 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

10 (vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: SJL120

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: Peptide
(B) LOCATION: 1..11
15 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Where "Arg" Occurs, Arg -
Arg or Ser; Where "Ile" occurs, Ile - Ile or Met."

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Glu Val Gly Trp His Arg Trp Val Ile Ala Pro
1 5 10

20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 11 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
25 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: SJL121

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Peptide

(B) LOCATION: 1..11

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

5 Tyr Glu Asp Met Val Val Asp Glu Cys Gly Cys
 1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

10 (A) LENGTH: 1280 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

15 (B) CLONE: GDF-3

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 122..1219

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

20 TGAGGGGCTG AGAAGAGAGC AATTCACACT TGATTAGCTC CCAGGCTCCT GAATTGAGCA 60
 GAGGAGGCTA GACCGCTGAG CTGCGCACCC CAGAGGCTGC TCTACCCTGG CTCAGACGAC 120
 C ATG CAG CCT TAT CAA CGG CTT CTG GCG CTT GGC TTC CTT CTG TTA 166
 Met Gln Pro Tyr Gln Arg Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15
 25 ACC CTG CCC TGG GGC CAG ACA TCC GAG TTT CAA GAC TCT GAC CTT TTG 214
 Thr Leu Pro Trp Gly Gln Thr Ser Glu Phe Gln Asp Ser Asp Leu Leu
 20 25 30

	CAG TTT CTG GGA TTA GAG AAA GCG CCT TCA CCT CAC AGG TTC CAA CCT	262
	Gln Phe Leu Gly Leu Glu Lys Ala Pro Ser Pro His Arg Phe Gln Pro	
	35 40 45	
5	GTG CCT CGC GTC TTA AGG AAA ATC ATC CGG GCT CGA GAA GCC GCT GCA	310
	Val Pro Arg Val Leu Arg Lys Ile Ile Arg Ala Arg Glu Ala Ala Ala	
	50 55 60	
	GCC AGT GGG GCC TCG CAG GAC TTA TGC TAC GTG AAG GAG CTG GGT GTT	358
	Ala Ser Gly Ala Ser Gln Asp Leu Cys Tyr Val Lys Glu Leu Gly Val	
	65 70 75	
10	CGT GGG AAC CTG CTT CAG CTT CTC CCA GAC CAG GGT TTT TTC CTT AAT	406
	Arg Gly Asn Leu Leu Gln Leu Leu Pro Asp Gln Gly Phe Phe Leu Asn	
	80 85 90 95	
	ACA CAG AAA CCT TTC CAA GAT GGC TCC TGT CTC CAG AAG GTC CTC TAT	454
15	Thr Gln Lys Pro Phe Gln Asp Gly Ser Cys Leu Gln Lys Val Leu Tyr	
	100 105 110	
	TTT AAC TTG TCT GCC ATC AAA GAA AAG GCA AAG TTG ACC ATG GCC CAG	502
	Phe Asn Leu Ser Ala Ile Lys Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Thr Met Ala Gln	
	115 120 125	
20	CTG ACT CTA GAC TTG GGG CCC AGG TCC TAC TAT AAC CTG CGA CCA GAG	550
	Leu Thr Leu Asp Leu Gly Pro Arg Ser Tyr Tyr Asn Leu Arg Pro Glu	
	130 135 140	
	CTG GTG GTT GCT CTG TCT GTG GTT CAG GAC CGG GGC GTG TGG GGG CGA	598
	Leu Val Val Ala Leu Ser Val Val Gln Asp Arg Gly Val Trp Gly Arg	
	145 150 155	
25	TCC CAC CCT AAG GTG GGC AGA TTG CTT TTT CTG CGG TCT GTC CCT GGG	646
	Ser His Pro Lys Val Gly Arg Leu Leu Phe Leu Arg Ser Val Pro Gly	
	160 165 170 175	
	CCT CAA GGT CAG CTC CAG TTC AAC CTG CAG GGT GCG CTT AAG GAT TGG	694
30	Pro Gln Gly Gln Leu Gln Phe Asn Leu Gln Gly Ala Leu Lys Asp Trp	
	180 185 190	
	AGC AGC AAC CGA CTG AAG AAT TTG GAC TTA CAC TTA GAG ATT TTG GTC	742
	Ser Ser Asn Arg Leu Lys Asn Leu Asp Leu His Leu Glu Ile Leu Val	
	195 200 205	

	AAA GAG GAC AGA TAC TCC AGG GTA ACT GTC CAG CCC GAG AAC CCC TGT	790
	Lys Glu Asp Arg Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr Val Gln Pro Glu Asn Pro Cys	
	210 215 220	
5	GAC CCG CTG CTC CGC TCT CTA CAT GCC TCG CTG CTG GTG GTA ACC CTC	838
	Asp Pro Leu Leu Arg Ser Leu His Ala Ser Leu Leu Val Val Thr Leu	
	225 230 235	
	AAT CCT AAA CAC TGT CAT CCT TCT TCC AGA AAA AGG AGG GCG GCC ATC	886
	Asn Pro Lys His Cys His Pro Ser Ser Arg Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ile	
	240 245 250 255	
10	TCT GTC CCC AAG GGT TTC TGT AGG AAC TTC TGC CAC GGT CAT CAG CTG	934
	Ser Val Pro Lys Gly Phe Cys Arg Asn Phe Cys His Arg His Gln Leu	
	260 265 270	
	TTC ATC AAC TTC CAG GAC CTG GGT TGG CAC AAG TGG GTC ATC GCC CCT	982
15	Phe Ile Asn Phe Gln Asp Leu Gly Trp His Lys Trp Val Ile Ala Pro	
	275 280 285	
	AAG GGG TTC ATG GCA AAT TAC TGT CAT GGA GAG TGC CCC TTC TCA ATG	1030
	Lys Gly Phe Met Ala Asn Tyr Cys His Gly Glu Cys Pro Phe Ser Met	
	290 295 300	
20	ACC ACG TAT TTA AAT AGT TCC AAT TAT GCT TTC ATG CAG GCT CTG ATG	1078
	Thr Thr Tyr Leu Asn Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala Phe Met Gln Ala Leu Met	
	305 310 315	
	CAT ATG GCT GAC CCC AAG GTC CCC AAG GCT GTC TGT GTC CCC ACC AAG	1126
	His Met Ala Asp Pro Lys Val Pro Lys Ala Val Cys Val Pro Thr Lys	
	320 325 330 335	
25	CTC TCG CCC ATC TCG ATG CTC TAT CAG GAT AGT GAT AAG AAC GTC ATT	1174
	Leu Ser Pro Ile Ser Met Leu Tyr Gln Asp Ser Asp Lys Asn Val Ile	
	340 345 350	
30	CTC CGA CAT TAT GAA GAC ATG GTA GTC GAT GAG TGT GGG TGT GGG	1219
	Leu Arg His Tyr Glu Asp Met Val Val Asp Glu Cys Gly Cys Gly	
	355 360 365	
	TAGTCTCGGG ACTAGGCTAG GAGTGTGCTT AGGGTAAATC CTTTAATAAA ACTACCACCC	1279
	G	1280

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 366 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

5

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Met Gln Pro Tyr Gln Arg Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Leu Thr
 1 5 10 15
 10 Leu Pro Trp Gly Gln Thr Ser Glu Phe Gln Asp Ser Asp Leu Leu Gln
 20 25 30
 Phe Leu Gly Leu Glu Lys Ala Pro Ser Pro His Arg Phe Gln Pro Val
 35 40 45
 15 Pro Arg Val Leu Arg Lys Ile Ile Arg Ala Arg Glu Ala Ala Ala Ala
 50 55 60
 Ser Gly Ala Ser Gln Asp Leu Cys Tyr Val Lys Glu Leu Gly Val Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Asn Leu Leu Gln Leu Leu Pro Asp Gln Gly Phe Phe Leu Asn Thr
 85 90 95
 20 Gln Lys Pro Phe Gln Asp Gly Ser Cys Leu Gln Lys Val Leu Tyr Phe
 100 105 110
 Asn Leu Ser Ala Ile Lys Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Thr Met Ala Gln Leu
 115 120 125
 25 Thr Leu Asp Leu Gly Pro Arg Ser Tyr Tyr Asn Leu Arg Pro Glu Leu
 130 135 140
 Val Val Ala Leu Ser Val Val Gln Asp Arg Gly Val Trp Gly Arg Ser
 145 150 155 160
 His Pro Lys Val Gly Arg Leu Leu Phe Leu Arg Ser Val Pro Gly Pro
 165 170 175

Gln Gly Gln Leu Gln Phe Asn Leu Gln Gly Ala Leu Lys Asp Trp Ser
 180 185 190
 Ser Asn Arg Leu Lys Asn Leu Asp Leu His Leu Glu Ile Leu Val Lys
 195 200 205
 5 Glu Asp Arg Tyr Ser Arg Val Thr Val Gln Pro Glu Asn Pro Cys Asp
 210 215 220
 Pro Leu Leu Arg Ser Leu His Ala Ser Leu Leu Val Val Thr Leu Asn
 225 230 235 240
 10 Pro Lys His Cys His Pro Ser Ser Arg Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ile Ser
 245 250 255
 Val Pro Lys Gly Phe Cys Arg Asn Phe Cys His Arg His Gln Leu Phe
 260 265 270
 Ile Asn Phe Gln Asp Leu Gly Trp His Lys Trp Val Ile Ala Pro Lys
 275 280 285
 15 Gly Phe Met Ala Asn Tyr Cys His Gly Glu Cys Pro Phe Ser Met Thr
 290 295 300
 Thr Tyr Leu Asn Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala Phe Met Gln Ala Leu Met His
 305 310 315 320
 20 Met Ala Asp Pro Lys Val Pro Lys Ala Val Cys Val Pro Thr Lys Leu
 325 330 335
 Ser Pro Ile Ser Met Leu Tyr Gln Asp Ser Asp Lys Asn Val Ile Leu
 340 345 350
 Arg His Tyr Glu Asp Met Val Val Asp Glu Cys Gly Cys Gly
 355 360 365

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 117 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: GDF-3

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5 (B) LOCATION: 1..117

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ile Ser Val Pro Lys Gly Phe Cys Arg Asn Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Cys His Arg His Gln Leu Phe Ile Asn Phe Gln Asp Leu Gly Trp His
 10 20 25 30
 Lys Trp Val Ile Ala Pro Lys Gly Phe Met Ala Asn Tyr Cys His Gly
 35 40 45
 Glu Cys Pro Phe Ser Met Thr Thr Tyr Leu Asn Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala
 50 55 60
 Phe Met Gln Ala Leu Met His Met Ala Asp Pro Lys Val Pro Lys Ala
 15 65 70 75 80
 Val Cys Val Pro Thr Lys Leu Ser Pro Ile Ser Met Leu Tyr Gln Asp
 85 90 95
 Ser Asp Lys Asn Val Ile Leu Arg His Tyr Glu Asp Met Val Val Asp
 20 100 105 110
 Glu Cys Gly Cys Gly
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 118 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: GDF-9

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5 (B) LOCATION: 1..118

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

Phe Asn Leu Ser Glu Tyr Phe Lys Gln Phe Leu Phe Pro Gln Asn Glu
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Glu Leu His Asp Phe Arg Leu Ser Phe Ser Gln Leu Lys Trp Asp
 10 20 25 30
 Asn Trp Ile Val Ala Pro His Arg Tyr Asn Pro Arg Tyr Cys Lys Gly
 35 40 45
 Asp Cys Pro Arg Ala Val Arg His Arg Tyr Gly Ser Pro Val His Thr
 50 55 60
 15 Met Val Gln Asn Ile Ile Tyr Glu Lys Leu Asp Pro Ser Val Pro Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Ser Cys Val Pro Gly Lys Tyr Ser Pro Leu Ser Val Leu Thr Ile
 85 90 95
 20 Glu Pro Asp Gly Ser Ile Ala Tyr Lys Glu Tyr Glu Asp Met Ile Ala
 100 105 110
 Thr Arg Cys Thr Cys Arg
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 122 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: GDF-1

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5

(B) LOCATION: 1..122

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

Pro Arg Arg Asp Ala Glu Pro Val Leu Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Arg Ala Arg Arg Leu Tyr Val Ser Phe Arg Glu Val Gly Trp His
 10 20 25 30
 Arg Trp Val Ile Ala Pro Arg Gly Phe Leu Ala Asn Tyr Cys Gln Gly
 35 40 45
 Gln Cys Ala Leu Pro Val Ala Leu Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Pro Ala
 50 55 60
 15 Leu Asn His Ala Val Leu Arg Ala Leu Met His Ala Ala Ala Pro Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ala Asp Leu Pro Cys Cys Val Pro Ala Arg Leu Ser Pro Ile Ser
 85 90 95
 20 Val Leu Phe Phe Asp Asn Ser Asp Asn Val Val Leu Arg Gln Tyr Glu
 100 105 110
 Asp Met Val Val Asp Glu Cys Gly Cys Arg
 115 120

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 118 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: Vg-1

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

(B) LOCATION: 1..118

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

Arg Arg Lys Arg Ser Tyr Ser Lys Leu Pro Phe Thr Ala Ser Asn Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Lys Lys Arg His Leu Tyr Val Glu Phe Lys Asp Val Gly Trp Gln
 10 20 25 30
 Asn Trp Val Ile Ala Pro Gln Gly Tyr Met Ala Asn Tyr Cys Tyr Gly
 35 40 45
 Glu Cys Pro Tyr Pro Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Asn Gly Ser Asn His Ala
 50 55 60
 Ile Leu Gln Thr Leu Val His Ser Ile Glu Pro Glu Asp Ile Pro Leu
 15 65 70 75 80
 Pro Cys Cys Val Pro Thr Lys Met Ser Pro Ile Ser Met Leu Phe Tyr
 85 90 95
 Asp Asn Asn Asp Asn Val Val Leu Arg His Tyr Glu Asn Met Ala Val
 20 100 105 110
 Asp Glu Cys Gly Cys Arg
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 118 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: Vgr-1

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5

(B) LOCATION: 1..118

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asn Ser Ser Glu Leu Lys Thr Ala
1 5 10 15

Cys Arg Lys His Glu Leu Tyr Val Ser Val Gln Asp Leu Gly Trp Gln
10 20 25 30

Asp Trp Ile Ile Ala Pro Lys Gly Tyr Ala Ala Asn Tyr Cys Asp Gly
35 40 45

Glu Cys Ser Phe Pro Leu Asn Ala His Met Asn Ala Thr Asn His Ala
50 55 60

Ile Val Gln Thr Leu Val His Leu Met Asn Pro Glu Tyr Val Pro Lys
15 65 70 75 80

Pro Cys Cys Ala Pro Thr Lys Leu Asn Ala Ile Ser Val Leu Tyr Phe
85 90 95

Asp Asp Asn Ser Asn Val Ile Leu Lys Lys Tyr Arg Asn Met Val Val
20 100 105 110

Arg Ala Cys Gly Cys His
115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 118 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

-45-

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: OP-1

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5 (B) LOCATION: 1..118

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Arg Met Ala Asn Val Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Ser Asp Gln Arg Gln Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Lys Lys His Glu Leu Tyr Val Ser Phe Arg Asp Leu Gly Trp Gln
 10 20 25 30
 Asp Trp Ile Ile Ala Pro Glu Gly Tyr Ala Ala Tyr Tyr Cys Glu Gly
 35 40 45
 Glu Cys Ala Phe Pro Leu Asn Ser Tyr Met Asn Ala Thr Asn His Ala
 50 55 60
 15 Ile Val Gln Thr Leu Val His Phe Ile Asn Pro Glu Thr Val Pro Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Cys Cys Ala Pro Thr Gln Leu Asn Ala Ile Ser Val Leu Tyr Phe
 85 90 95
 20 Asp Asp Ser Ser Asn Val Ile Leu Lys Lys Tyr Arg Asn Met Val Val
 100 105 110
 Arg Ala Cys Gly Cys His
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 118 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: BMP-5

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5

(B) LOCATION: 1..118

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

	Arg	Met	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Asn	Thr	Ser	Glu	Gln	Lys	Gln	Ala	
	1				5					10					15		
10	Cys	Lys	Lys	His	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Val	Ser	Phe	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gly	Trp	Gln	
				20					25					30			
	Asp	Trp	Ile	Ile	Ala	Pro	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Cys	Asp	Gly	
				35				40					45				
	Glu	Cys	Ser	Phe	Pro	Leu	Asn	Ala	His	Met	Asn	Ala	Thr	Asn	His	Ala	
		50					55					60					
15	Ile	Val	Gln	Thr	Leu	Val	His	Leu	Met	Phe	Pro	Asp	His	Val	Pro	Lys	
	65					70				75					80		
	Pro	Cys	Cys	Ala	Pro	Thr	Lys	Leu	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ser	Val	Leu	Tyr	Phe	
					85					90					95		
20	Asp	Asp	Ser	Ser	Asn	Val	Ile	Leu	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Met	Val	Val	
				100					105					110			
	Arg	Ser	Cys	Gly	Cys	His											
					115												

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 118 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: 60A

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5

(B) LOCATION: 1..118

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Ser Pro Asn Asn Val Pro Leu Leu Glu Pro Met Glu Ser Thr Arg Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Gln Met Gln Thr Leu Tyr Ile Asp Phe Lys Asp Leu Gly Trp His
 10 20 25 30
 Asp Trp Ile Ile Ala Pro Glu Gly Tyr Gly Ala Phe Tyr Cys Ser Gly
 35 40 45
 Glu Cys Asn Phe Pro Leu Asn Ala His Met Asn Ala Thr Asn His Ala
 50 55 60
 15 Ile Val Gln Thr Leu Val His Leu Leu Glu Pro Lys Lys Val Pro Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Cys Cys Ala Pro Thr Arg Leu Gly Ala Leu Pro Val Leu Tyr His
 85 90 95
 20 Leu Asn Asp Glu Asn Val Asn Leu Lys Lys Tyr Arg Asn Met Ile Val
 100 105 110
 Lys Ser Cys Gly Cys His
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 117 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: BMP-2

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

(B) LOCATION: 1..117

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

Glu Lys Arg Gln Ala Lys His Lys Gln Arg Lys Arg Leu Lys Ser Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Lys Arg His Pro Leu Tyr Val Asp Phe Ser Asp Val Gly Trp Asn
 10 20 25 30
 Asp Trp Ile Val Ala Pro Pro Gly Tyr His Ala Phe Tyr Cys His Gly
 35 40 45
 Glu Cys Pro Phe Pro Leu Ala Asp His Leu Asn Ser Thr Asn His Ala
 50 55 60
 15 Ile Val Gln Thr Leu Val Asn Ser Val Asn Ser Lys Ile Pro Lys Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Cys Val Pro Thr Glu Leu Ser Ala Ile Ser Met Leu Tyr Leu Asp
 85 90 95
 20 Glu Asn Glu Lys Val Val Leu Lys Asn Tyr Gln Asp Met Val Val Glu
 100 105 110
 Gly Cys Gly Cys Arg
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 117 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: BMP-4

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

(B) LOCATION: 1..117

5

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

	Arg	Ser	Pro	Lys	His	His	Ser	Gln	Arg	Ala	Arg	Lys	Lys	Asn	Lys	Asn	
	1				5					10					15		
10	Cys	Arg	Arg	His	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Val	Asp	Phe	Ser	Asp	Val	Gly	Trp	Asn	
				20					25					30			
	Asp	Trp	Ile	Val	Ala	Pro	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Cys	His	Gly	
			35					40					45				
	Asp	Cys	Pro	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ala	Asp	His	Leu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Asn	His	Ala	
			50				55					60					
15	Ile	Val	Gln	Thr	Leu	Val	Asn	Ser	Val	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ile	Pro	Lys	Ala	
	65					70					75					80	
	Cys	Cys	Val	Pro	Thr	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ile	Ser	Met	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Asp	
					85					90					95		
20	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Leu	Lys	Asn	Tyr	Gln	Glu	Met	Val	Val	Glu	
				100					105					110			
	Gly	Cys	Gly	Cys	Arg												
				115													

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 118 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: DPP

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5

(B) LOCATION: 1..118

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

Lys Arg His Ala Arg Arg Pro Thr Arg Arg Lys Asn His Asp Asp Thr
 1 5 10 15

Cys Arg Arg His Ser Leu Tyr Val Asp Phe Ser Asp Val Gly Trp Asp
 10 20 25 30

Asp Trp Ile Val Ala Pro Leu Gly Tyr Asp Ala Tyr Tyr Cys His Gly
 35 40 45

Lys Cys Pro Phe Pro Leu Ala Asp His Phe Asn Ser Thr Asn His Ala
 50 55 60

Val Val Gln Thr Leu Val Asn Asn Met Asn Pro Gly Lys Val Pro Lys
 15 65 70 75 80

Ala Cys Cys Val Pro Thr Gln Leu Asp Ser Val Ala Met Leu Tyr Leu
 85 90 95

Asn Asp Gln Ser Thr Val Val Leu Lys Asn Tyr Gln Glu Met Thr Val
 20 100 105 110

Val Gly Cys Gly Cys Arg
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 119 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: BMP-3

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5

(B) LOCATION: 1..119

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

Gln Thr Leu Lys Lys Ala Arg Arg Lys Gln Trp Ile Glu Pro Arg Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Ala Arg Arg Tyr Leu Lys Val Asp Phe Ala Asp Ile Gly Trp Ser
 10 20 25 30
 Glu Trp Ile Ile Ser Pro Lys Ser Phe Asp Ala Tyr Tyr Cys Ser Gly
 35 40 45
 Ala Cys Gln Phe Pro Met Pro Lys Ser Leu Lys Pro Ser Asn His Ala
 50 55 60
 Thr Ile Gln Ser Ile Val Arg Ala Val Gly Val Val Pro Gly Ile Pro
 15 65 70 75 80
 Glu Pro Cys Cys Val Pro Glu Lys Met Ser Ser Leu Ser Ile Leu Phe
 85 90 95
 Phe Asp Glu Asn Lys Asn Val Val Leu Lys Val Tyr Pro Asn Met Thr
 20 100 105 110
 Val Glu Ser Cys Ala Cys Arg
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 115 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: MIS

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5

(B) LOCATION: 1..115

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

Pro Gly Arg Ala Gln Arg Ser Ala Gly Ala Thr Ala Ala Asp Gly Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Ala Leu Arg Glu Leu Ser Val Asp Leu Arg Ala Glu Arg Ser Val
 10 20 25 30
 Leu Ile Pro Glu Thr Tyr Gln Ala Asn Asn Cys Gln Gly Val Cys Gly
 35 40 45
 Trp Pro Gln Ser Asp Arg Asn Pro Arg Tyr Gly Asn His Val Val Leu
 50 55 60
 15 Leu Leu Lys Met Gln Ala Arg Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Arg Pro Pro Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Val Pro Thr Ala Tyr Ala Gly Lys Leu Leu Ile Ser Leu Ser Glu
 85 90 95
 20 Glu Arg Ile Ser Ala His His Val Pro Asn Met Val Ala Thr Glu Cys
 100 105 110
 Gly Cys Arg
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 121 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: Inhibin alpha

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5 (B) LOCATION: 1..121

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

Leu Arg Leu Leu Gln Arg Pro Pro Glu Glu Pro Ala Ala His Ala Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Cys His Arg Val Ala Leu Asn Ile Ser Phe Gln Glu Leu Gly Trp Glu
 10 20 25 30
 Arg Trp Ile Val Tyr Pro Pro Ser Phe Ile Phe His Tyr Cys His Gly
 35 40 45
 Gly Cys Gly Leu His Ile Pro Pro Asn Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Pro Gly
 50 55 60
 15 Ala Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Gln Pro Tyr Ser Leu Leu Pro Gly Ala Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Cys Cys Ala Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr Met Arg Pro Leu His Val Arg
 85 90 95
 20 Thr Thr Ser Asp Gly Gly Tyr Ser Phe Lys Tyr Glu Thr Val Pro Asn
 100 105 110
 Leu Leu Thr Gln His Cys Ala Cys Ile
 115 120

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 121 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: Inhibin beta A

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5

(B) LOCATION: 1..121

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg	Gly	Leu	Glu	Cys	Asp	Gly	Lys	Val	Asn	Ile	Cys	
	1				5					10					15		
	Cys	Lys	Lys	Gln	Phe	Phe	Val	Ser	Phe	Lys	Asp	Ile	Gly	Trp	Asn	Asp	
10				20					25					30			
	Trp	Ile	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ser	Gly	Tyr	His	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Cys	Glu	Gly	Glu	
				35				40					45				
	Cys	Pro	Ser	His	Ile	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Phe	His	
				50			55					60					
15	Ser	Thr	Val	Ile	Asn	His	Tyr	Arg	Met	Arg	Gly	His	Ser	Pro	Phe	Ala	
	65					70					75					80	
	Asn	Leu	Lys	Ser	Cys	Cys	Val	Pro	Thr	Lys	Leu	Arg	Pro	Met	Ser	Met	
					85					90					95		
	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Gly	Gln	Asn	Ile	Ile	Lys	Lys	Asp	Ile	Gln	Asn	
20				100					105					110			
	Met	Ile	Val	Glu	Glu	Cys	Gly	Cys	Ser								
				115					120								

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 120 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: Inhibin beta B

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5 (B) LOCATION: 1..120

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

Arg Ile Arg Lys Arg Gly Leu Glu Cys Asp Gly Arg Thr Asn Leu Cys
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Arg Gln Gln Phe Phe Ile Asp Phe Arg Leu Ile Gly Trp Asn Asp
 10 20 25 30
 Trp Ile Ile Ala Pro Thr Gly Tyr Tyr Gly Asn Tyr Cys Glu Gly Ser
 35 40 45
 Cys Pro Ala Tyr Leu Ala Gly Val Pro Gly Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe His
 50 55 60
 15 Thr Ala Val Val Asn Gln Tyr Arg Met Arg Gly Leu Asn Pro Gly Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Val Asn Ser Cys Cys Ile Pro Thr Lys Leu Ser Thr Met Ser Met Leu
 85 90 95
 Tyr Phe Asp Asp Glu Tyr Asn Ile Val Lys Arg Asp Val Pro Asn Met
 20 100 105 110
 Ile Val Glu Glu Cys Gly Cys Ala
 115 120

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 114 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: TGF-beta 1

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

5 (B) LOCATION: 1..114

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

Arg Arg Ala Leu Asp Thr Asn Tyr Cys Phe Ser Ser Thr Glu Lys Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Cys Val Arg Gln Leu Tyr Ile Asp Phe Arg Lys Asp Leu Gly Trp
 10 20 25 30
 Lys Trp Ile His Glu Pro Lys Gly Tyr His Ala Asn Phe Cys Leu Gly
 35 40 45
 Pro Cys Pro Tyr Ile Trp Ser Leu Asp Thr Gln Tyr Ser Lys Val Leu
 50 55 60
 15 Ala Leu Tyr Asn Gln His Asn Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Pro Cys Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Val Pro Gln Ala Leu Glu Pro Leu Pro Ile Val Tyr Tyr Val Gly Arg
 85 90 95
 20 Lys Pro Lys Val Glu Gln Leu Ser Asn Met Ile Val Arg Ser Cys Lys
 100 105 110
 Cys Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 114 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: TGF-beta 2

(ix) **FEATURE:**

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

(B) LOCATION: 1..114

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

Lys Arg Ala Leu Asp Ala Ala Tyr Cys Phe Arg Asn Val Gln Asp Asn
1 5 10 15

10 Cys Cys Leu Arg Pro Leu Tyr Ile Asp Phe Lys Arg Asp Leu Gly Trp
20 25 30

Lys Trp Ile His Glu Pro Lys Gly Tyr Asn Ala Asn Phe Cys Ala Gly
35 40 45

Ala Cys Pro Tyr Leu Trp Ser Ser Asp Thr Gln His Ser Arg Val Leu
50 55 60

15 Ser Leu Tyr Asn Thr Ile Asn Pro Glu Ala Ser Ala Ser Pro Cys Cys
65 70 75 80

Val Ser Gln Asp Leu Glu Pro Leu Thr Ile Leu Tyr Tyr Ile Gly Lys
85 90 95

Thr Pro Lys Ile Glu Gln Leu Ser Asn Met Ile Val Lys Ser Cys Lys
20 100 105 110

Cys Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 114 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: TGF-beta 3

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

(B) LOCATION: 1..114

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

Lys Arg Ala Leu Asp Thr Asn Tyr Cys Phe Arg Asn Leu Glu Glu Asn
1 5 10 15

Cys Cys Val Arg Pro Leu Tyr Ile Asp Phe Arg Gln Asp Leu Gly Trp
20 25 30

Lys Trp Val His Glu Pro Lys Gly Tyr Tyr Ala Asn Phe Cys Ser Gly
35 40 45

Pro Cys Pro Tyr Leu Arg Ser Ala Asp Thr Thr His Ser Thr Val Leu
50 55 60

Gly Leu Tyr Asn Thr Leu Asn Pro Glu Ala Ser Ala Ser Pro Cys Cys
65 70 75 80

Val Pro Gln Asp Leu Glu Pro Leu Thr Ile Leu Tyr Tyr Val Gly Arg
85 90 95

Thr Pro Lys Val Glu Gln Leu Ser Asn Met Val Val Lys Ser Cys Lys
100 105 110

Cys Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 116 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: TGF-beta 4

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: Protein

(B) LOCATION: 1..116

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

Arg Arg Asp Leu Asp Thr Asp Tyr Cys Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Asp Glu
 1 5 10 15
 Lys Asn Cys Cys Val Arg Pro Leu Tyr Ile Asp Phe Arg Lys Asp Leu
 10 20 25 30
 Gln Trp Lys Trp Ile His Glu Pro Lys Gly Tyr Met Ala Asn Phe Cys
 35 40 45
 Met Gly Pro Cys Pro Tyr Ile Trp Ser Ala Asp Thr Gln Tyr Thr Lys
 50 55 60
 Val Leu Ala Leu Tyr Asn Gln His Asn Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Ala Pro
 15 65 70 75 80
 Cys Cys Val Pro Gln Thr Leu Asp Pro Leu Pro Ile Ile Tyr Tyr Val
 85 90 95
 Gly Arg Asn Val Arg Val Glu Gln Leu Ser Asn Met Val Val Arg Ala
 20 100 105 110
 Cys Lys Cys Ser
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 114 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
 (B) CLONE: TGF-beta 5

(ix) FEATURE:
 (A) NAME/KEY: Protein
 (B) LOCATION: 1..114

5

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

Lys Arg Gly Val Gly Gln Glu Tyr Cys Phe Gly Asn Asn Gly Pro Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Cys Val Lys Pro Leu Tyr Ile Asn Phe Arg Lys Asp Leu Gly Trp
 10 20 25 30
 Lys Trp Ile His Glu Pro Lys Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asn Tyr Cys Leu Gly
 35 40 45
 Asn Cys Pro Tyr Ile Trp Ser Met Asp Thr Gln Tyr Ser Lys Val Leu
 50 55 60
 Ser Leu Tyr Asn Gln Asn Asn Pro Gly Ala Ser Ile Ser Pro Cys Cys
 15 65 70 75 80
 Val Pro Asp Val Leu Glu Pro Leu Pro Ile Ile Tyr Tyr Val Gly Arg
 85 90 95
 Thr Ala Lys Val Glu Gln Leu Ser Asn Met Val Val Arg Ser Cys Asn
 20 100 105 110
 Cys Ser

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 201 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

-61-

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:

(B) CLONE: GDF-3

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

5 (B) LOCATION: 1..201

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

	AAG GGG TTC ATG GCA AAT TAC TGC CAT GGA GAG TGT CCC TTC TCA CTG	48
	Lys Gly Phe Met Ala Asn Tyr Cys His Gly Glu Cys Pro Phe Ser Leu	
	1 5 10 15	
10	ACC ATC TCT CTC AAC AGC TCC AAT TAT GCT TTC ATG CAA GCC CTG ATG	96
	Thr Ile Ser Leu Asn Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala Phe Met Gln Ala Leu Met	
	20 25 30	
	CAT GCC GTT GAC CCA GAG ATC CCC GAG GCT GTG TGT ATC CCC ACC AAG	144
	His Ala Val Asp Pro Glu Ile Pro Gln Ala Val Cys Ile Pro Thr Lys	
15	35 40 45	
	CTG TCT CCC ATT TCC ATG CTC TAC CAG GAC AAT AAT GAC AAT GTC ATT	192
	Leu Ser Pro Ile Ser Met Leu Tyr Gln Asp Asn Asn Asp Asn Val Ile	
	50 55 60	
	CTA CGA CAT	201
20	Leu Arg His	
	65	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25 (A) LENGTH: 67 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

	Lys Gly Phe Met Ala Asn Tyr Cys His Gly Glu Cys Pro Phe Ser Leu
30	1 5 10 15

Thr Ile Ser Leu Asn Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala Phe Met Gln Ala Leu Met
20 25 30

His Ala Val Asp Pro Glu Ile Pro Gln Ala Val Cys Ile Pro Thr Lys
35 40 45

5 Leu Ser Pro Ile Ser Met Leu Tyr Gln Asp Asn Asn Asp Asn Val Ile
50 55 60

Leu Arg His
65

CLAIMS

1. Substantially pure growth differentiation factor-3 (GDF-3) and functional fragments thereof.
2. An isolated polynucleotide sequence encoding the GDF-3 polypeptide of claim 1.
3. The polynucleotide sequence of claim 2, wherein the polynucleotide is isolated from a mammalian cell.
4. The polynucleotide of claim 3, wherein the mammalian cell is selected from the group consisting of mouse, rat, and human cell.
5. An expression vector including the polynucleotide of claim 2.
6. The vector of claim 5, wherein the vector is a plasmid.
7. The vector of claim 5, wherein the vector is a virus.
8. A host cell stably transformed with the vector of claim 5.
9. The host cell of claim 8, wherein the cell is prokaryotic.
10. The host cell of claim 8, wherein the cell is eukaryotic.
11. Antibodies reactive with the polypeptide of claim 1 or fragments thereof.
12. The antibodies of claim 11, wherein the antibodies are polyclonal.

13. The antibodies of claim 11, wherein the antibodies are monoclonal.
14. A method of detecting a cell proliferative disorder comprising contacting the antibody of claim 11 with a specimen of a subject suspected of having a GDF-3 associated disorder and detecting binding of the antibody.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the cell is a hematopoietic cell.
16. The method of claim 14, wherein the cell proliferative disorder is leukemia.
17. The method of claim 14, wherein the detecting is *in vivo*.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein the antibody is detectably labeled.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein the detectable label is selected from the group consisting of a radioisotope, a fluorescent compound, a bioluminescent compound and a chemiluminescent compound.
20. The method of claim 14, wherein the detection is *in vitro*.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein the antibody is detectably labeled.
22. The method of claim 21, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a radioisotope, a fluorescent compound, a bioluminescent compound, a chemoluminescent compound and an enzyme.

23. A method of treating a cell proliferative disorder associated with expression of GDF-3, comprising contacting the cells with a reagent which suppresses the GDF-3 activity.
24. The method of claim 23, wherein the reagent is an anti-GDF-3 antibody.
25. The method of claim 23, wherein the reagent is a GDF-3 antisense sequence.
26. The method of claim 23, wherein the cell is a hematopoietic cell.
27. The method of claim 23, wherein the cell proliferative disorder is leukemia.
28. The method of claim 23, wherein the reagent which suppresses GDF-3 activity is introduced to a cell using a vector.
29. The method of claim 28, wherein the vector is a colloidal dispersion system.
30. The method of claim 29, wherein the colloidal dispersion system is a liposome.
31. The method of claim 30, wherein the liposome is essentially target specific.
32. The method of claim 31, wherein the liposome is anatomically targeted.
33. The method of claim 32, wherein the liposome is mechanistically targeted.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the mechanistic targeting is passive.
35. The method of claim 33, wherein the mechanistic targeting is active.
36. The method of claim 35, wherein the liposome is actively targeted by coupling with a moiety selected from the group consisting of a sugar, a glycolipid, and a protein.
37. The method of claim 36, wherein the protein moiety is an antibody.
38. The method of claim 37, wherein the vector is a virus.
39. The method of claim 38, wherein the virus is an RNA virus.
40. The method of claim 39, wherein the RNA virus is a retrovirus.
41. The method of claim 40, wherein the retrovirus is essentially target specific.
42. The method of claim 41, wherein the moiety for target specificity is encoded by a polynucleotide inserted into the retroviral genome.
43. The method of claim 42, wherein the moiety for target specificity is selected from the group consisting of a sugar, a glycolipid, and a protein.
44. The method of claim 43, wherein the protein is an antibody.

1/9

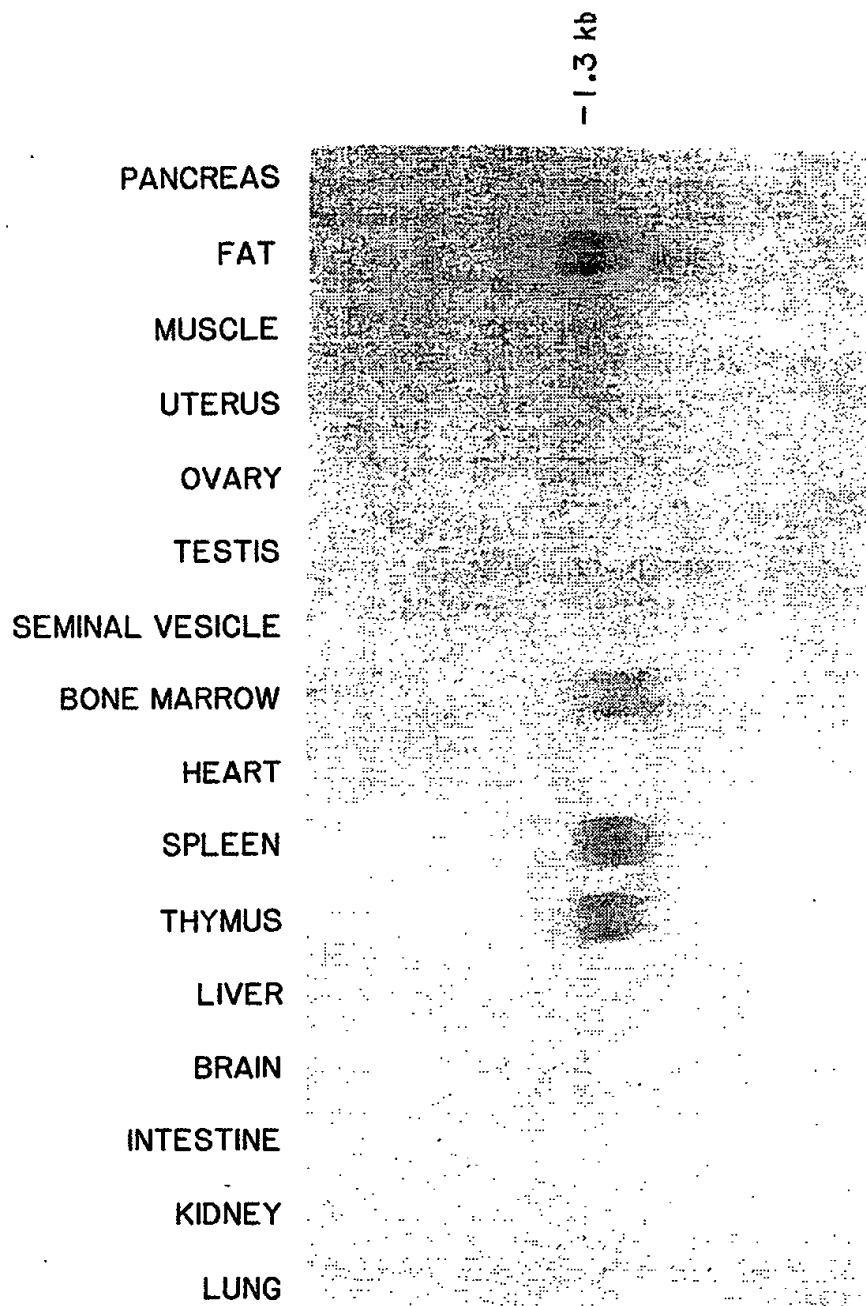


FIG. 1

1 TGAGGGCTGAGAAGAGCAATTCACTTGATTAGCTCCAGGCTCCTGAAATTGAGCA 60
 61 GAGGAGGCTAGACCGCTGAGCTGCGACCCAGAGGCTGCTCTACCCCTGGCTCAGACGAC 120
 121 CATGACGCTTATCAACGGCTTCTGGCGCTTGGCTTCTCTGTTAACCCCTGCCCTGGGG 180
 M Q P Y Q R L L A L G F L L L L T L P W G
 181 CCAGACATCCGAGTTTCAAGACTCTGACCTTTTTCAGTCTTCTGGGATTAGAGAAAGCGCC 240
 Q T S E F Q D S D L L Q F L G L E K A P
 241 TTCACCTCACAGGTTCCAACCTGTGCTCGCTCTTAAGGAAATCATCCGGCTCGAGA 300
 S P H R F Q P V P R V L R K I I R A R E
 301 AGCCGCTGCAGCCAGTGGGGCTCGCAGGACTTATGCTACGTGAAGGAGCTGGGTGTTCCG 360
 A A A S G A S Q D L C Y V K E L G V R
 361 TGGGAACCTGCTTCAGCTTCTCCAGACCAGGTTTTCCTTAATACACAGAAACCTTT 420
 G N L L Q L L P D Q G F F L N T Q K P F
 421 CCAAGATGGCTCCTGTCTCCAGAAAGTCCCTCTATTTTAACTTGTCTGCCATCAAAGAAA 480
 Q D G S C L Q K V L Y F **N L S** A I K E K
 481 GGCAAAGTTGACCATGGCCCAGCTGACTCTAGACTTGGGGCCCAGGTCTCTACTATAACCT 540
 A K L T M A Q L T L D L G P R S Y Y N L
 541 GCGACCAGAGCTGGTGGTGGCTCTGTCTGTGTTTCAGGACCGGGCGTGTGGGGCGATC 600
 R P E L V V A L S V V Q D R G V W G R S
 601 CCACCCTAAGTGGCAGATTGCTTTTCTGCGGTCTGTCCCTTGGCCCTCAAGGTCAGCT 660
 H P K V G R L L F L R S V P G P Q G Q L
 661 CCAGTTCAACCTGCAGGGTGGCTTAAGGATTGGAGCAGCAACCGACTGAAGAATTGGA 720
 Q F N L Q G A L K D W S S N R L K N L D

FIG.2a

721 CTTACACTTAGAGATTTGGTCAAGAGGACAGATACTCCAGGGTAACTGTCCAGCCCCGA 780
 L H L E I L V K E D R Y S R V T V Q P E
 781 GAACCCCTGTGACCCGCTGCTCCGCTCTCTACATGCCCTCGCTGCTGGTGGTAACCCCTCAA 840
 N P C D P L L R S L H A S L L V V T L N
 841 TCCTAAACACTGTCACTCCTTCTCCAGAAAGAGGGCGGCCATCTCTGTCCCAAGGG 900
 P K H C H P S S R K R R A A I S V P K G
 901 TTTCTGTAGGAACCTTCTGCCACCGTCATCAGCTGTTCATCACTTCCAGGACCTGGGTTG 960
 F C R N F C H R H Q L F I N F Q D L G W
 961 GCACAAGTGGGTCACTCGCCCCCTAAGGGTTTCATGGCAAATTACTGTCAATGGAGAGTGCCC 1020
 H K W V I A P K G F M A N Y C H G E C P
 1021 CTTCTCAATGACCACGTATTTAAATAGTTCCAAATTATGCTTTCATGCAGGCTCTGATGCA 1080
 F S M T T Y L N S S N Y A F M Q A L M H
 1081 TATGGCTGACCCCAAGGTCCCCAAGGCTGTCTGTGTCTCCCAAGCTCTCGCCCATCTC 1140
 M A D P K V P K A V C V P T K L S P I S
 1141 CATGCTCTATCAGGATAGTGATAAGAACGTCATCTCCGACATTATGAAGACATGGTAGT 1200
 M L Y Q D S D K N V I L R H Y E D M V V
 1201 CGATGAGTGTGGGTAGTCTCGGGACTAGGCTAGGAGTGTGCTTAGGGTAAATCC 1260
 D E C G C G *
 1261 TTTAATAAAACTACCACCCC 1280

FIG.2b

4/9

GDF-3	RRRAAISVPKGC--RNFCHRHQLFINF--QDLGWHKWWIAPKGFMAN	CHGE	PF	SMTTYLNS--
GDF-9	FNLSEYFKQFLFP--QNECELHDFRLSF--SQLKWDNWIIVAPHRYNPR	KGD	P	RAVRHRYGS--
GDF-1	PRDAEPVLGGGP--GGAARARRLYVSF--REVGWHRWVIAPRGFLAN	QGG	AL	PVALSGSGGP
Vg-1	RRKRSYSKLPFTA--SNICKRHLYVEF--KDVGWQNWVIAPQGYMAN	YGE	PP	PLTEILNG--
Vgr-1	RVSSASDYNSSSEL--KTACKKHLYVSF--QDLGWQDWIIAPKGYAAN	DGE	SF	PLNAHMNA--
OP-1	RMANVAENSSSDQ--RQACKKHLYVSF--RDLGWQDWIIAPEGYAAY	EGE	AF	PLNSYMNA--
BMP-5	RMSSVGDYNTSEQ--KQACKKHLYVSF--RDLGWQDWIIAPEGYAAF	DGE	SF	PLNAHMNA--
60A	SPNNVPLLEPMES--TRSCOMQTLYIDF--KDLGWHDWIIAPEGYAF	SGE	NF	PLNAHMNA--
BMP-2	EKRQAKHKQRRL--KSSCKRHPLYVDF--SDVGWNDWIVAPPGYHAF	HGE	PF	PLADHLNS--
BMP-4	RSPKHSQRARKK--NKNCKRHSLYVDF--SDVGWNDWIVAPPGYQAF	HGD	PF	PLADHLNS--
DPP	KRHARRPTRRKNH--DDTCKRHSLYVDF--SDVGWDDWIVAPLGYDAY	HGK	PF	PLADHFNS--
BMP-3	QTLKARRKQWIE--PRNCKARRYLKVDL--ADIGWSEWIIISPKSFDAY	SGA	QF	PMPKSLKP--
MIS	PGRAQRSAGATAA--DGFCKALRELSVDL--RAERSVLIPEITYQANN	QGV	GW	PQSDRNPRY--
Inhibin α	LRLLRPPPEEPAA--HANCKHRVALNISF--QELGWERWIVYPPSFIFH	HGC	GL	HIPPNLSPV
Inhibin βA	RRRRRGLECDGKV--NICKKQFFVSF--KDIGWNDWIIAPSGYHANY	EGE	PS	HIAGTSGSSL
Inhibin βB	RIRKRGLECDGRT--NICKCRQFFIDF--RLIGWNDWIIAPTGYGNY	EGS	PAY	LAGVPGSAS
TGF- $\beta 1$	RRALDTNYCFSST--EKNCKVRQLYIDFRKDLGWK--WIHEPKGYHANF	LGP	PI	WSLD----
TGF- $\beta 2$	KRALDAAYCFRNV--QDNCKLRPLYIDFRKDLGWK--WIHEPKGYNANF	AGA	PYL	WSSD----
TGF- $\beta 3$	KRALDTNYCFRNL--EENCKVRPLYIDFRQDLGWK--WVHEPKGYANF	SGP	PYL	RSAD----
TGF- $\beta 4$	RRDLDTDYCFPGTDEKNCKVRPLYIDFRKDLQWK--WIHEPKGYMANF	MGP	PI	WSAD----
TGF- $\beta 5$	KRGVGQEYCFGN--GPNCKVKPLYINFRKDLGWK--WIHEPKGYEANY	LGK	PI	WSMD----

FIG.3a

GDF-3	--SNYAFMQALMHM----	ADPKVPKAVGV--	PTKLSPISMLYQ--	DSDKNVILRHYEDM	VVDE	CG
GDF-9	--PVHTMVQNIIE--	KLDPSVPRPSCV--	PGKYSPLSVLTI--	EPDGSIAKEYEDM	IA	TR
GDF-1	PALNHAVLRALMHA--	AAPGAADLPCCV--	PARLSPISVLFF--	DNSDNVVL	RQYEDM	VVDE
Vg-1	--SNHAILQTLVHS--	IEPEDIPLPCCV--	PTKMSPISMLFY--	DNNDNVVL	RHYENMA	VDE
Vgr-1	--TNHAIIVQTLVHL--	MNPEYVPKPCCA--	PTKLNAISVLYF--	DDNSNVIL	KKYRNM	VVRA
OP-1	--TNHAIIVQTLVHF--	INPETVPKPCCA--	PTQLNAISVLYF--	DDSSNVIL	KKYRNM	VVRA
BMP-5	--TNHAIIVQTLVHL--	MFPDHVPKPCCA--	PTKLNAISVLYF--	DDSSNVIL	KKYRNM	VVRS
60A	--TNHAIIVQTLVHL--	LEPKKVPKPCCA--	PTRLGALPVLHY--	LNDENVNL	KKYRNM	IVKS
BMP-2	--TNHAIIVQTLVNS--	VNSKIPKACCV--	PTELSAISMLYL--	DENEKVVL	KNYQDM	VVEG
BMP-4	--TNHAIIVQTLVNS--	VNSSIPKACCV--	PTELSAISMLYL--	DEYDKVVL	KNYQEM	VVEG
DPP	--TNHAVVQTLVNN--	MNPGKVPKACCV--	PTQLDSVAMLYL--	NDQSTVVL	KNYQEM	TVG
BMP-3	--SNHATIOQSIIVRA--	VGVPVGIPEPCV--	PEKMSSLSILFF--	DENKNVVL	KVYPNM	TVES
MIS	--GNHVLLLLKMQA--	RGALARPCCV--	PTAYAGKLLISLSEER--	ISAHV	PNMVATE	CG
Inhibin α	--PGAPPTPAQPY--	-----	LLPGAQPCCAALPG	TMRLHVRTTSD	GGYSFKYETV	PNLLTQH
Inhibin βA	--SFHSTVINHYRMGRGHS	PFANLKS	CGV--	PTKLRPMSMLY--	DDGQNI	IKKDIQNMIVEE
Inhibin βB	--SFHTAVVNQYRMGRGLNPGT--	VNS	CGI--	PTKLSTMSMLYF--	DDEYNIVKRDV	PNMIVEE
TGF- $\beta 1$	--TQYSKVLALYNQ--	HNPGASAAPCCV--	PQALEPLPIVY--	VGRKPKV--	EQLSNMIVRS	CG
TGF- $\beta 2$	--TQHSRVLSLYNT--	INPEASASPCCV--	SQDLEPLTILY--	IGKTPKI--	EQLSNMIVKS	CG
TGF- $\beta 3$	--TTHSTVLGLYNT--	LNPEASASPCCV--	PQDLEPLTILY--	VGRTPKV--	EQLSNMIVKS	CG
TGF- $\beta 4$	--TQYTKVLALYNQ--	HNPGASAAPCCV--	PQTLDPPLIYY--	VGRNVRV--	EQLSNMIVRA	CG
TGF- $\beta 5$	--TQYSKVLALYNQ--	NNPGASISPCCV--	PDVLEPLPIYY--	VGR	TAKV--	EQLSNMIVRS

FIG.3b

[illegible]

FIG. 4a

7/9

TGF- β 5	30	26	24	36	28	82	86	82
TGF- β 4	27	29	24	33	30	70	68	70
TGF- β 3	32	25	24	36	37	73	74	73
TGF- β 2	32	23	22	37	34	79	100	79
TGF- β 1	32	28	23	41	35	100	100	100
INHIBIN β B	37	25	25	63	100	-	-	-
INHIBIN β A	36	24	26	100	-	-	-	-
INHIBIN α	29	18	100	-	-	-	-	-
MIS	30	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
BMP-3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BMP-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BMP-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BMP-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OP-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vgr-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vg-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDF-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDF-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDF-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BMP-3								
MIS								
INHIBIN α								
INHIBIN β A								
INHIBIN β B								
TGF- β 1								
TGF- β 2								
TGF- β 3								
TGF- β 4								
TGF- β 5								

FIG.4b

1 AAGGGTTTCATGGCAAAATTACTGCCATGGAGAGTGTCCCTTCTCACTGACCATCTCTCTC 60
 K G F M A N Y C H G E C P F S L T I S L
 61 AACAGCTCCAATTATGCTTTCATGCAAGCCCTGATGCATGCCCGTTGACCCAGAGATCCCC 120
 N S S N Y A F M Q A L M H A V D P E I P
 121 CAGCGTGTGTATCCCCACCAAGCTGTCTCCCCATTCCCATGCTCTACCAGGACAATAAT 180
 Q A V C I P T K L S P I S M L Y Q D N N
 181 GACAATGTCATTCTACGACAT 201
 D N V I L R H

FIG.5

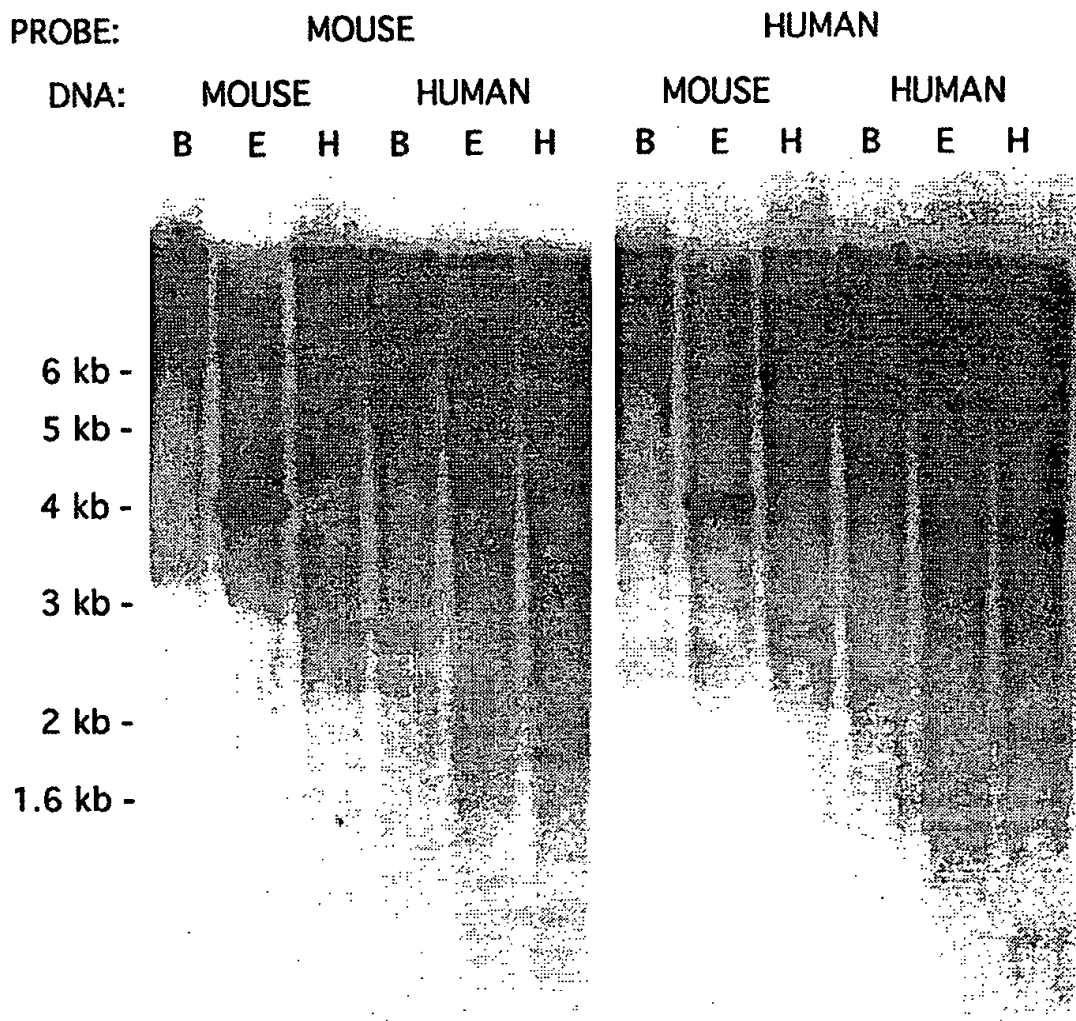


FIG.6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US94/00666

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :C07K 13/00, 15/28; C12N 15/18

US CL :530/399, 350; 536/23.5, 23.4; 435/6, 91.1, 69.1, 252.3, 320.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 530/399, 350; 536/23.5, 23.4; 435/6, 91.1, 69.1, 252.3, 320.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, DIALOG, GENBANK, EMBL (search terms: GDF-3), sequence search

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	LI ET AL., "FUNDAMENTALS OF MOLECULAR EVOLUTION," published 1991 by SINAUER ASSOCIATES, INC (Mass.), pages 12-15, see entire document.	1-44
Y	MOLECULAR ENDOCRINOLOGY, Volume 6, issued 1992, Jones et al., "Isolation of Vgr-2, a Novel Member of the Transforming Growth Factor-beta-Related Gene Family," pages 1961-1968, see figure 1.	1-44
Y	US, A, 4,683,195 (MULLIS ET AL.) 28 JULY 1987, col. 15, lines 30-37 and col. 16, lines 35-46.	1-44



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	A*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 MARCH 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

25 APR 1994

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

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Authorized officer

Shelly Guest Cermak

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In. ational application No.
PCT/US94/00666

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	MOLECULAR ENDOCRINOLOGY, Volume 4, issued 1990, Lee, "Identification of a Novel Member (GDF-1) of the Transforming Growth Factor-beta Superfamily," pages 1034-1039.	1-44
P,A	THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, Volume 268, Number 5, issued 15 February 1993, McPherron et al., "GDF-3 and GDF-9: Two New Members of the Transforming Growth Factor-beta Superfamily Containing a Novel Pattern of Cysteines," pages 3444-3449.	1-44
A	PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USA, Volume 88, issued May 1991, Lee et al., "Expression of growth/differentiation factor I in the nervous system: Conservation of a bicistronic structure", pages 4250-4254, see entire document.	1-44